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TELEGRAMS.

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THE SPANISH CROWN.

Progress of Events—Full Details of Prim's Early Movements—Prussia Still Reticent—Press Opinions.

PARIS, July 8.—The Spanish question still causes much uneasiness, though the feeling this morning is somewhat more assuring than on last evening. There were transactions at the Bourse at 11 o'clock last night—rentes touching 70 francs, 14 centimes, the lowest figures that have been made for years. The Bourse opened a shade firmer this morning. Rentes 70 francs 35 centimes. The *Constitutionnel* (Imperial organ) announces, today, that Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Minister, has received instructions from Spain to give official notice to the French Government of the candidature of the Prince LEOPOLD, of Hohenzollern. The *Constitutionnel* adds, that when France becomes convinced of the persistence of Spain in this matter she will terminate diplomatic relations with her. No definite intelligence has been received from Prussia, but France will not be content with the evasive declarations of Count VON BISMARCK. Prussia ought, in the interest of the peace of Europe, to withhold consent for the HOHENZOLLERN to sit upon the throne of Spain. From the various semi-official journals, this morning, are gathered the following details touching the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN: Gen. PRIM meant hostility when the Spanish Government notified the Great Powers of Europe of HOHENZOLLERN's candidature. On the 3d of July, Gen. PRIM advised Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Minister here, that he (PRIM) had chosen Prince LEOPOLD; that the Spanish Ministry felt assured that the French Government would object to it, but that he depended upon the higher sentiments of the Emperor. This proves that Gen. PRIM meant to act without the consent of the latter. France has communicated with the other Powers of Europe, and in all cases has received words of sympathy. All she now seeks at Berlin and Madrid is to prevent political complication. The dispatch recently forwarded to the Spanish Government by the Duke of GRAMMONT, has been made public today. The Duke says France hopes Spain will renounce the only candidate for the throne, who is altogether disagreeable. He recalls the services of the French Government in Spanish affairs, by interdicting plots and arresting invading Carlists. He also urges the fact that France aided Spain in the establishment of the Provincial Government. No answer has as yet been received from Prussia since the declaration of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Coros Legislatif a few days ago. On the morning of that day, however, a dispatch was received from Prussia to the effect that that Government knew nothing of the candidature of Prince HOHENZOLLERN for the throne of Spain. A report which seems to be well founded, is in circulation here, that the Prussian Minister of War has ordered all the general officers of the Prussian Army to rejoin their corps without delay. The *Memorial Diplomatique* says a French circular has been issued defining the situation. The Madrid *Discusion* has an article on the throne question, today, wherein it says: "Prince HOHENZOLLERN's qualifications are indisputable. A beggar himself, he comes to rule a nation of beggars." The Speyer (Bavaria) *Gazette* says: "After all, he is more a BONAPARTE than a HOHENZOLLERN."

The Question in the French Senate—The Great Powers in Conference—Military Activity—Leopold's Explanation—Montpensier Favors the Prince.

PARIS, July 8—Later.—In the Senate interpellations have been submitted on the Hohenzollern affair, and the 15th inst. has been fixed as the day for their discussion. Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Ambassador, goes to-night to Madrid to endeavor to make an arrangement which will satisfy all parties. The Ambassadors of Austria, England and Italy had a conference today with the Duke DE GRAMMONT. They seem to be favorable to France. The Russian Minister was received today by the Duke DE GRAMMONT. The Emperor held a conference this morning with the Ministers of War, Navy, and Justice. Military measures are already mentioned. Two *corps d'armée* are to be made ready for immediate movement. Marshal BAZAINE will command one, and Gen. LEBRUN the other. Marshal MACMAHON will have an army, and Gen. LEBOEUF, will be intrusted with an important command, while Count PALIKAO will take command of the troops which are to operate against Spain. Active preparations are going on at the seaports. One of the many reports in circulation about Prince LEOPOLD says he refused PRIM's offer of the Crown twice, but his sister, the Duchess of FLANDERS, induced him finally to accept it. It is feared, if this should prove true, that Belgium will be drawn into the conflict. A report has reached here from Madrid that the Duke of MONTPENSIER has ordered his adherents not to oppose the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN. The Press of Madrid is divided on the question of Prince LEOPOLD's candidacy for the throne. The *Epoca* opposes his elevation, but at the same time complains of France, because she acts as if the Cortes was in nowise engaged to take care of the dignity and interests of Spain. The *Pueblo* warns the country that this candidacy may serve as a pretext for war between France and Prussia, in which event Spain will be the victim. The *Iberia* fully approves Gen. PRIM's policy. The *Correspondencia* announces by authority that the Cortes will meet on the 20th of the present month. The *Tiempo* gives notice that a demonstration will be made on Sunday against all foreign candidates for the crown.

Austria Declines to be Drawn into the Controversy—The Excitement in England—What is Said in Parliament.

VIENNA, July 8.—The official journals contradict all reports of the interference of Austria in the pending difficulty between France, Prussia and Spain, and they declare that Austria will not, under any circumstances, participate in the controversy.

LONDON, July 8.—The excitement here has been intense over the condition of affairs on the Continent, but there is a reaction of sentiment today in consequence of a conviction which has sprung up that war will be avoided. There was much informal comment in the House of Commons to-night on Prussia's delay in responding definitely to the note of France. The opinion was frequently expressed that this indicated a spirit of mischief, if not a more dangerous purpose, on the part of Prussia.

Napoleon Meets the Spanish Minister—France Will Not Hear Explanations.

PARIS, July 8—Midnight.—Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Ambassador, had a long conference today with the Emperor, at which Chevalier NIGRA, the Italian Minister, was present. It is not certain now whether OLOZAGA will leave to-night for Madrid. The ministerial journals are violent against PRIM and BISMARCK, and say France will not accept explanations from them. The semi-official journals of Berlin say that BISMARCK is the accomplice of PRIM in the Hohenzollern intrigue, and that the King of Prussia had given permission to the project.

The French Army Ready to March—No Answer from Prussia Before Monday—Declaration of the French Minister at Russia.

PARIS, July 8—Midnight.—The Minister of War declared to the Emperor today that the army is ready to march at the first signal. No answer has been received from Prussia, and it is reported that none will be received before Monday. A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that the French Minister there has declared that the coronation of a Hohenzollern as King of Spain will be regarded by France as a *casus belli*.

INFALLIBILITY

The Dogma to be Proclaimed on the 17th Inst.—Great Preparations for the Event—The Third Chapter Adopted—Protest of American Prelates.

ROME, July 8.—The dogma of infallibility will be proclaimed on the 17th inst. Preparations are being made for a magnificent celebration of the event. The ceremonials attending the publication of the dogma will be held in the Church of Leo IV. The Pope will occupy the veritable chair of St. Peter. The Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops will attend in full canonicals, and the various religious orders will go to the church in procession. The conclusion of the religious ceremonies will be heralded to the populace with salvos of cannon and peals of bells.

PARIS, July 8.—Correspondence from Rome, dated the 5th, represent that orators on both sides of the infallibility question in the Council having renounced their intention of speaking on condition that the manuscripts of their speeches may be submitted to the Deputation on Faith, it is probable that the *Schema* will be voted before the 15th. On Tuesday chapter III. was adopted, and the vote on the last chapter, that which deals exclusively with the dogma of infallibility, will soon follow. The partisans of the dogma believe the original formula will be maintained by the Council, and will be promulgated on the 17th inst. by the Pope with extraordinary solemnity and rejoicing.

LONDON, July 8.—According to later advices received here from Rome, the sittings of the Council have been suspended for some days, pending the preparation of the amendments to the chapter on infallibility. Several American prelates have protested against the abrupt close of the discussion on Chapter III.

EUROPE.

The British Parliament—Passage of the Irish Land Bill in the Lords—The Education Bill in the House.

LONDON, July 8.—In the House of Lords the Irish Land bill has passed through the Committee, and it came up today for its third reading. Lord CLANCARTY pronounced the measure a disappointment to everybody. It was offensive to landlords and a delusion to tenants. The Lords had spoiled the wise measures of the House of Commons. After desultory remarks and some verbal amendments the bill was read for the third time and passed. Their Lordships adjourned....The House of Commons was in Committee again to-night on the Education bill. Several amendments were adopted. One was offered by Mr. BAGLEY increasing the stringency of the clause which makes school attendance compulsory, and excited an animated debate. Mr. FORSTER admitted the necessity for some compulsion; but he had objections to unqualified compulsion. Mr. GATHORNE HARDY thought the law, and not the local boards, should determine the point of compulsion. The amendment was rejected by 138 majority. The House adjourned.

John Bright Restored to Health—The Crops in England—Death of a Divine—A Book-seller Fined for Selling American Works—The Chinese in Paris.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Lancet*, today, reports that the health of Mr. BRIGHT are completely restored....WILLIAM W. CAIRNS, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Nevis, in the West Indies, has been transferred to Honduras.... Copious showers have fallen during the past twenty-four hours in England, which, alternating with the sunshine, have greatly improved the prospects of the growing crops....Rev. CHARLES LESLIE, Vicar-General of Ardagh, in the Episcopal Church of Ireland, is dead....The Court of Sessions of Edinburgh has rendered judgment requiring FORRESTER, the Glasgow book-seller, to pay £500 damages for selling an American edition of TENNYSON's poems.

PARIS, July 8.—All the Chinamen in Paris, fearing the anger of the populace for the recent massacres at Pekin, have carefully kept within doors; but owing to the Spanish affair, the news from China has created little sensation.

The Pekin Massacre—No Official Reports.

PARIS, July 8.—Up to the present hour no further confirmation of the massacre of the French in China has been received here, and no official advices of the affair have been received either at London, Paris or St. Petersburg.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, July 8.—At the Newmarket races today the Queen's Plate was won by Mr. WATT's b. m. *Mysotis*, by *Newminster*, out of *Souvenir*, beating Mr. GRAHAM's ch. m. *Formosa* second, and *Columbine* third.

Important Legal Questions Decided in Pennsylvania—An Adverse Decision in the Case of Dr. Schoeppe—The Credit Mobilier.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 8.—The Supreme Court of the State, sitting *in banc*, today announced decisions in the cases argued. In the Schoeppe case, the motion for opening judgment in a further writ of error is refused, and judgment is given for the Commonwealth, on the plea of the former judgment....In the *Credit Mobilier* case against the Commonwealth, the judgment of the lower Court was reversed.... The Judges issued an order directing Judges holding *nisi prius* hereafter to decline to exercise the jurisdiction conferred by the act of Congress in issuing naturalization papers.

The Whitbeck Anti-Rent Case—Progress of the Trial.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 8.—The Whitbeck trial is progressing rapidly. Judge A. B. JAMES, of Ogdensburg, is on the Bench, and is pushing the case as rapidly as possible. Several witnesses have been examined, and the testimony thus far presented does not differ materially from the published accounts of the affray. The defense will be opened by EDMUND L. FARMAN, of Troy, and closed by Messrs. HENRY SMITH, of Albany, and MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, of Troy. The case for the people will be summed up by Messrs. MATTHEW HALE, of Albany, and WM. A. BEACH, of Troy. It is thought the prosecution will rest to-morrow. If so, the trial will be finished on Thursday next.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Six Acres of Buildings Burned in Manchester, N. H.—Two Hundred Families Rendered Homeless—Large Railway Works Destroyed in Canada—Heavy Losses in St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Elsewhere.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 8.—At 2¼ o'clock o'clock this morning a fire broke out in one of the buildings in the rear of the Merchants' Exchange, and swept through the wooden buildings in that section and soon enveloped nearly all the locality between Elm and Chestnut streets, and between Hanover-street on the north, and the back street between Manchester and the Merrimack on the south. The fire originated in a room occupied by DRAKE & CARPENTER, coffee and spice dealers, and unquestionably caught from a roaster, which ignited the dry wood-work and communicated to the adjacent buildings, many of which were wood. The area burned over is from five to six acres. The amount of property destroyed is not far from $250,000, on which there is about $125,000 insurance. The number of families thrown out of their homes are not less than 200, and some put the number much higher. There has been no loss of life, as far as known, and no one was seriously injured. After the fire had raged more than an hour the wind lulled and it rained freely, which had a great influence in arresting the progress of the fire. Hon. E. W. HARRINGTON is probably the largest individual loser. The Masonic Temple, owned by him and Dr. S. W. JONES, was worth $50,000 and was insured for about $20,000. Messrs. HARRINGTON & JOHNSON's loss is about $6,000; they are partially insured. J. G. A. SARGENT's loss is $10,000; insured for $3,600. JOHN B. CLARK, proprietor of the Daily *Mirror*, whose office was partially destroyed, estimates his loss at $10,000, on which he has $8,000 insurance. The First Baptist Church, corner of Chestnut and Manchester streets, was among the buildings burned; loss, $12,000. A large number of mechanics and tradesmen were among the sufferers by the fire.

BROCKVILLE, Canada, July 8.—The engine-house and shop of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Company were destroyed by fire, last night, with a number of cars that were in process of construction. One man was slightly injured. Loss, $100,000; insurance about one-third that amount.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—The freight warehouses of the St. Louis and Vandalia, and Illinois Central Railroad Companies, on Second-street, between Spruce and Myrtle, containing a large quantity of hemp, whisky, flour, hides, &c., were burned at 2 o'clock this morning. The insurance has not been ascertained. The fire was the work of an incendiary....The lumber-yard of HARTMAN & GRAHAM, on the corner of Monroe and Main streets, was damaged by fire to the amount of $8,000 last night. Insured for $7,500, in the Germania, of New-York; Cleveland Fire, and City Fire, of Hartford, Insurance Companies.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 8.—The Commercial Oil Works of KIRKPATRICK & LYONS were burned yesterday afternoon. The fire caught from sparks from a passing locomotive. Eight hundred barrels of refined oil ready for shipment were consumed, together with the principal part of the machinery. The loss is about $20,000; partially insured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.—The planing-mill of RANSOM, HEMPY & CO., on the corner of Columbia and Central streets, was partially burned last night. The loss is $10,000, on which there is no insurance.

CHICAGO, July 8.—A large fire broke out Wednesday night at Pontiac, Ill., which destroyed thirteen buildings, involving a loss of $55,000. The principal sufferers are Messrs. WATERS & KINKHEAD, merchants, $20,000, insured for $10,000; the City Hotel, $3,500; Odd Fellows' building, $3,700; Judge DUFF, $2,000; W. B. LYON, $3,500; J. C. HARTSHORN, $2,300, with a large number of smaller sufferers. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PORTLAND, Me., July 8.—RICHARDSON's lumber-mills in Brunswick, Vt., owned by LYNCH, BARKER & Co. and R. M. RICHARDSON, of this city, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $25,000 to $30,000, covered by insurance. The fire also extended to and destroyed the covered bridge over the Mulhegan River, on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The greater part of the town of Millerton, Cal., was burned on the 3d of July.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Supervisors' "Ring" in San Francisco—The Chinese Agitation—Withdrawal of Pullman's Cars from the Central Pacific Road—Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Judge STANLEY, of the County Court, has instructed the Grand Jury of the county to investigate the subject of the alleged existence of a political "Ring" in the Board of Supervisors, to manage the municipal elections in the interest of the personal friends of the members of the "Ring"....A meeting will be held to-night, under the auspices of the Knights of St. Crispin, to protest against the further introduction of Chinese laborers. Various labor associations have signified their intention to participate in the meeting....Census Marshal MORRIS declares that California is entitled to another Congressman, under the Fourteenth Amendment, counting the Chinese residents as of the population; and he has instructed his deputies to carefully enumerate them.... Several hundred Chinamen left here today on a special train for Georgia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Negotiations for a continuance of the Pullman train over the Central Pacific Road having failed, the palace cars were withdrawn today....The rainy season in Arizona commenced on the 25th of June, to the advantage of the crops and the mining interests.

THE IRON-MOLDERS.

Proceedings of the Convention Yesterday—Protest Against Chinese Immigration—Important Action on the Question of Strikes.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 8.—In the Iron Moulders' Convention, today, a motion was made by THOMAS WALSH, that this Convention enter a protest against the importation of Chinese or coolie labor into this country under the present system. It was referred to a committee appointed on the subject. A motion limiting the amount of work to be done by members of the Union working at piece work was referred to the Committee on the Constitution. A motion was made by JOHN GARRETT, that hereafter the President's salary shall be $1,200 per annum, and that of the Treasurer $100. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. WM. G. BRADLEY moved that the Constitution be so amended as to abolish all future strikes of minor Unions, and that a system be adopted for the arbitration of all difficulties. Referred.

At the afternoon session a communication from the Grand Lodge of Knights of St. Crispin of Pennsylvania, in session in this city, was received on the question of coolie labor. It set forth that the attack was first made upon them, and they were, perhaps, more immediately interested, and continued:

"But how long will it be, if the experiment proves successful, before every other branch of industry will be made to feel the same degrading influence that is now attempted to be brought to bear upon us? We consider that an attack upon one form of labor is an attack upon all, and should be met by all in a combined effort. What shape that opposition shall assume, you are to determine, as well as we, and we should be happy to hear from you at your earliest convenience when any suggestion you may feel called upon to offer, will be respectfully considered."

The communication was referred to the Committee on Coolie Labor. JAMES CARROLL presented a resolution that the second section of article 6 of the Constitution be struck out, and a substitute be reported by the Committee on Constitution. The following was agreed to:

Resolved, That no co-operative foundries or any other member of this Union shall be allowed to make a contract with or make any work for any foundry where there is any trouble existing, and any member so doing shall lay himself liable to be expelled from this Union.

THE INDIANS.

The Delegates Now at Washington—A Council Held Yesterday—Speeches by Little Swan and Running Bill—Their Future Movements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The Indian delegations, representing the Sans Arc, Winno. Coujourns and Two Kettle Sioux, had a council with Commissioner PARKER today. The council was opened by the Commissioner expressing regrets that all the Indians could not have been here at the time RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL were in Washington. He also explained to them that SPOTTED TAIL had, while here, promised to keep peace, and RED CLOUD, while making no positive promises, would keep on his reserve. The general tenor of the Commissioner's remarks was similar to those conveyed to the delegations which have recently been here, asserting the desire of the Government to have them at peace with the whites, and the determination to use properly the appropriations made by Congress for the benefit of the Indians. LITTLE SWAN, responding, said he came right away when he was called here to see his Great Father. He thought that what the Government wanted was good, but said his people all had not hearts like his own, and sometimes would not agree. The usual complaints about the whites taking their land, and the establishment of railroads in the country were made. In response to a question from Senator CORBETT, who was present, LITTLE SWAN said his people would return to their reserve after their Summer hunt; and to the question whether they had gone out to hunt or commit depredations, he said, they did not go out for a war, but I suppose they will war while they are out. He wants three or four stores on the reservation, so they can buy goods cheaper. RUNNING BULL, RED FEATHER, and others, made speeches, all expressing friendship for the whites and asking for more traders. They also want presents to take home to their families. They desire to have Gen. STANLEY and Major RANDALL remain among them. RED FEATHER said he was very poor and wanted to go back well dressed. He wanted a wagon, oxen and cows, and desired the Great Father to take care of the half-breeds among the tribes. The Commissioner made another speech after the Indians had concluded, saying he was glad to hear they were well disposed and friendly, and hoped they would so continue; and that they would keep their young men friendly and not let them go out to fight. Alluding to the traders, he said their agent can appoint as many good traders as he chooses. All the Government desires is that they get good men. During the interview, Commissioner PARKER asked LITTLE SWAN whether his Chiefs and young braves would agree with him as to peace, and have good hearts. The Chief remarked that he had visited Congress, and found the members there disagreeing. It was the same way with his people at home. The question was asked how he became a great Chief. He replied, by his deeds in battle. Some one suggested, "By killing people?" "Yes," he quickly responded, "the same as the Great Father in the White House." These Indians will start back to their homes to-night, and they will be given presents for their families. They will visit Philadelphia and New-York en route.

Later Advices from Dakota—Hostile Attitude Assumed by the Indians There Located.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—An official report forwarded here from the Lower Brule Agency, Dakota, dated the 19th of June, mentions that on that date the Indians located there visited the camp of Brevet Major KRANZ, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and at a council, which they desired, informed him that they represented the fighting portion of that population. They stated that the land had been given them and their children by the Government, and that the whites there were trespassers—using their wood, water and grass. They demanded pay for everything of that kind which had been used. They said the soldiers there had better go back where they came from, which remark was reiterated by several of the Indians. Major KRANZ replied, in effect, that they had been sent there and intended to stay and build houses; that their claims for pay must come through their agents, and that he would settle with them only that way. In order, however, to show that they came on a peaceable errand, he offered to give them something to eat. They replied, after the "rations" had been brought out, that they must be paid for the grass, &c., before night. The Indians talked as if they preferred going to war to remaining at peace.

THE WEST.

Casualty on Lake Michigan—Three Lives Lost—The Crops in Iowa—Attempted Brutal Murder in Chicago—General Western News.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Yesterday afternoon, the schooner *George F. Foster*, was struck by a gale, when off Holland, Michigan, and the mate was washed overboard. A boat was lowered in which two men started to the rescue of the mate. Before reaching him a squall capsized the boat and the three men perished....A careful and reliable gentleman, who has traveled all over Iowa on railways within a fortnight, makes the following statement: "Never before in the history of Iowa have I seen so much land devoted to grain, and never before at this season has the prospect for a full yield of all grains been as promising."....Today at the residence of Mr. MCMASTERS, No. 292 West Washington-street, a colored lad named WILLIAM SAUNDERS, a servant in the family, entered a room where ANNIE CONLIN, a white girl, also a servant, was engaged at work, locked the door, and asked her if she would marry him. She replied, indignantly, "No!" whereupon he drew a knife and cut her throat. The screams of the girl brought Mr. and Mrs. MCMASTERS to the door, and before the door could be burst open, SAUNDERS inflicted severe stabs on his own person. He was seized and removed to the Police station. Both are in a critical condition....Hon. MARK H. DANNELL has received the Republican nomination for Congress from the First Minnesota District. The Convention passed resolutions indorsing the Administration of President GRANT, and against adding the payment of the public debt to the burdens of the present generation; in favor of a reduction of taxation, and a reduction of the tariff to a revenue standard. ....At a recent session of the United States District Court of Iowa, judgment was rendered in railroad-bond cases to the amount of $298,000.... Chief-Justice CHASE and daughter arrived here from Washington Wednesday night, and left on the Illinois Central Railroad yesterday for the South....There has been a good deal of rain throughout the North-west during a week past, which will immensely benefit the crops.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—Prof. RAYMOND and several teachers and students of Vassar College, New-York, have returned from their trip to Colorado....The Synod of the Presbyterian Church (Old and New) is in session here. The attendance is not large. The Synod has recognized the Presbyteries of the State, thus completing the consolidations of the Old and New Schools as one body....MIKE MCCOOLE today publishes a challenge to TOM ALLEN to fight him; the stakes to be the belt owned by each; the winner to take the excursion money.

Murder in Cincinnati—A Man Cuts the Throat of a Boy Six Years Old.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Yesterday, a man named PETER BLEW, brutally cut the throat of a boy six years old, a son of Mr. HOFFMAN, who resides four miles below Lawrenceburg, almost severing the head from the body. BLEW enticed the boy into a pig-pen, after making an indecent proposition to Mrs. HOFFMAN, who was alone at the house. After murdering the boy, BLEW returned to Mrs. HOFFMAN, and made an effort to violate her person, but she successfully resisted the attack, and, ridding herself of the villain, ran to a neighbor's house. The murderer made his escape and has not yet been arrested.

CANADA.

The Air-Line Railway—The Stock Subscribed—Garrisons of Quebec and Halifax.

HAMILTON, July 8.—The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railroad Company met today. The whole amount of stock was subscribed, and the necessary deposit made to their credit with the Provincial Treasurer. The plans and specifications are announced for the 2d of September, on which tenders will be accepted.

OTTAWA, July 8.—The Imperial Government has notified the Dominion Cabinet that sufficient force will be retained to garrison Quebec and Halifax.

Red River Advices—Articles of Confederation Adopted by the Legislature—Reil Satisfied.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—The Red River *New Nation* of June 24 says that on the 23d the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboine was convened by REIL to take action on the Manitoba bill and the articles of confederation, as reported by the delegates. They were adopted. REIL expressed his satisfaction with the action of the Legislature. It is thought that the Commissioners must have brought back assurances from Ottawa of an amnesty to REIL, or the adoption of the bill would not have been so sudden and unanimous.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Full Text of the Act as Passed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following is the Currency bill as agreed to by the Committee of Conference. It now awaits the President's signature to become a law:

SECTION 1. That $54,000,000 in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations, in addition to the $300,000,000 authorized by the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized, or to be organized, in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the "act to amend an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865, and the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the additional circulating notes herein authorized, shall be of any description of bonds of the United States bearing interest in coin; but a new apportionment of the increased circulation herein provided for shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon census of 1870. Provided, that if applications for the circulation herein authorized shall not be made within one year after the passage of this act by banking associations organized or to be organized in States having less than their proportion, it shall be lawful for the Controller of the currency to issue such circulation to banking associations applying for the same in other States or Territories having less than their proportion, giving the preference to such as have the greatest deficiency; *and provided further*, that no banking association hereafter organized shall have a circulation in excess of $500,000.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at the end of each month after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued, under the provisions of the preceding section, to national banking associations during the previous month; whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel an amount of the three per centum temporary loan certificates issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and may, if necessary, in order to procure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to the holders thereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates, (which shall be designated by number, and they shall not be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the deposit of any United States bonds, bearing interest payable in gold, with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed in the nineteenth and twentieth sections of the National Currency act, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to the association making the same, circulating notes of different denominations not less than $5, not exceeding in amount eighty per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued, to pay them upon presentation at the office of the association, in gold coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin; provided that no banking association organized under this section shall have a circulation in excess of $1,000,000.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every national banking association formed under the provisions of the preceding section of this act, shall, at all times, keep on hand, not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation in gold coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in the payment of debts, the gold notes of every other such banking association, which at the time of such payments shall be redeeming its circulating notes in gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it be further enacted*, That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes as provided in this act, shall be subject to all the requirements and provisions of the National Currency act, except the first clause of section 22, which limits the circulation of national banking associations to $300,000,000; the first clause of section 32, which, taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the City of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the City of New-York; and the last clause of section thirty-two, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts the notes of every other national banking association at par; provided, that in applying the provisions and requirements of said act to the banking associations herein provided for, the terms "lawful money" and "lawful money of the United States" shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure a more equitable distribution of the national banking currency, there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in the States and Territories having less than their proportion, as herein set forth; and the amount of circulation in this section shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for this purpose, be withdrawn, as herein provided, from banking associations organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for a national banking currency, secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865, but the amount so withdrawn shall not exceed $25,000,000. The Controller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and Territory, and the amount to be retired by each banking association in accordance with this section, and shall, when such redistribution of circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding $1,000,000 in States having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing their circulation in excess of $1,000,000, and then proceeding pro rata with other banks having a circulation exceeding $300,000, in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of such banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in States having a smaller proportion until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make the reduction provided for by this act until the full amount of $25,000,000, herein provided for, shall be withdrawn; and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their population, so as to equalize the same. And it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, forthwith to make a requisition for the amount thereof, upon the banks above indicated as herein described. And upon failure of such associations, or any of them, to return the amount so required within one year, it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice thereof in one daily newspaper printed in Washington, and one in New-York City, an amount of bonds deposited by said association, as security for said circulation, equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from said association and not returned in compliance with such requisition; and the Controller of the Currency shall with the proceeds redeem so many of the notes of said banking associations as they come into the Treasury as will equal the amount required and not so returned, and shall pay the balance, if any, to such banking association: Provided, That no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of this section until after the $54,000,000 granted in the first section shall have been taken up.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted that after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation, may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Controller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require: Provided, that the amount of the issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in this act.

WASHINGTON, July 8—Evening.—The President has approved and signed the Currency bill.

Distribution of Currency Under the Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following-named States and Territories will be entitled to the $54,000,000 additional circulation, under the new Currency act, in the proportions below named:

Virginia, $4,915,985; West Virginia, $457,770; Illinois, $1,079,572; Michigan, $786,776; Wisconsin, $2,117,939; Iowa, $681,363; Kansas, $174,712; Missouri, $3,060,412; Kentucky, $4,651,849; Tennessee, $4,381,759; Louisiana, $5,425,193; Mississippi, $2,980,470; Nebraska, $6,576; Georgia, $4,681,728; North Carolina, $4,098,628; South Carolina, $4,216,838; Alabama, $4,081,212; Oregon, $161,273; Texas, $2,032,194; Arkansas, $1,455,519; Utah, $58,332; California, $1,717,388; Florida, $546,443; Dakota, $15,441; New-Mexico, $277,939; Washington Territory, $47,180; total, $54,000,000.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The New Class—Names of the Candidates Admitted.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The number of candidates admitted to the Naval Academy at Annapolis was twenty-nine, as follows:

Winslow, Alderdice, Clifford J. Boush and Geo. E. Hutter, of Virginia; Joseph S. Breckenridge and Jno. F. Cheek, of Indiana; Frederick W. Coffin and Stephen Decatur, of Massachusetts; Wilken C. McDowell, James S. Negley and Geo. H. Peters, of Pennsylvania; Geo. D. Dutton, of Vermont; Congdon F. Craig, of Missouri; Wm. G. Harrington, of Ohio; Charles W. Haskell, of Iowa; Frank H. Holmes, of California; Hamilton Hutchins, of New-Hampshire; William S. McGinnis, of Illinois; Otto H. W. Ragan, of Maryland; Edwin L. Reynolds, of New-Jersey; Bernard O. Scott, of Alabama; George J. Wanless, of Wyoming Territory; William E. Whitfield, of Arkansas; Henry C. White, of Rhode Island; Richard H. Townley, of Nebraska; Alexander Sharp, (son of Marshal Sharp), of the District of Columbia; and Henry S. Hunt, Willie G. Clarke, James V. Turner and George T. Emmons, at large.

JOHN BALDWIN ALEXANDER, born Feb. 4, 1853, in the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, declined to take the oath of allegiance, objecting to the words, "aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement," feeling that he had given those to the rebellion.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NORFOLK, Va., July 8.—Sheriff MAYHEW and Deputy Sheriff STEVENS today, completed the removal of the 700 negro squatters, who have, since 1863, occupied the Taylor Farm, nine miles from Norfolk. The negroes were well armed, but offered no forcible resistance to the execution of the writ of ejectment. The larger part of the squatters have been settled on Gen. BUTLER's land, near Hampton.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 8.—Large public meetings have been held in different portions of Texas, unanimously favoring the appointment of C. B. SABIN as Judge of the Eastern District of Texas.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 8.—The officers of the New-England and New-Hampshire Agricultural Societies are here perfecting arrangements for the great Fair to be held in this city in the first week of September next. The Fair promises to be the most successful ever held in the Eastern States, the united strength of the New-England and New-Hampshire Societies being devoted to the enterprise.

BOSTON, July 8.—EDWARD CONNERS, who recently tossed a lad named EASTMAN into the dock from the State Prison wharf, causing his death, was today convicted of manslaughter in the Superior Court. Sentence was deferred.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Major GEORGE W. WRIGHT, the city editor of the *Alta California*, and a member of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, died today.

LEWISTON, Me., July 8.—Dr. WILLIAM KILBOURNE, one of the oldest physicians in Androscoggin County, died today of apoplexy.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7.—The State Normal School, at New-Britain, revived a year ago after having been closed for two years, held its anniversary exercises today. It has had 132 pupils during the year, and nine graduated today. The exercises were of an interesting character. The school promises to be more successful than ever in the future.

THE CELESTIAL SHOE-MAKERS.

The Chinaman at Work in North Adams, Mass.—Progress of the Apprentices—Characteristics and Appearance—Their Reception by the "Natives"—Crispins Giving up the Contest.

The experiment of introducing Chinese labor in Massachusetts seems to be quite successful. We make the following extracts from a long letter in the Boston *Post* of yesterday, giving an account of the "situation" in North Adams:

The last of Mr. SAMPSON's seventy-five Chinese shoe-makers having been set at work today, and the whole number being now industriously employed, some idea of their capabilities and efficiency can be formed, all this having been mere conjecture in the past. Today completes three weeks from the first entry of the Mongolians into the shops, and today there are several "teams" who no longer require the supervision of an instructor, but work on their own hook, and turn out equally good work with the average of that performed by the Crispins. In fact, Mr. SAMPSON declares that his work never averaged as good in quality, under the old dispensation, as now. As to rapidity, of course the Orientals are inferior as yet to their predecessors. It has been thought best to allow them to take their own time, merely requiring that the work shall be well and thoroughly done, and allow them to gain speed hereafter. But if the Chinamen be not as rapid as the Crispins, they make up in persistent, unremitting industry, which in the long run will enable them to make a fair showing, at least, as to quantity of work turned out. Today, the last detachment of fifteen, who have hitherto been in blissful ignorance of the art, were brought into the shops, and, under the tutelage of their brethren who have already acquired it, are plunging into its mysteries.

OBSERVATION AND IMITATION.

The Chinese are a most observant and imitative people. Their little, oblique, almond eyes take in a great deal of what is going on around them, and on occasion they prove that their memories are alike quick and retentive and their facility of execution good. With their utter ignorance both of the craft and of our language, it is a matter of surprise how speedily and thoroughly they have mastered the technicalities of the business, and what they are shown once they rarely forget or need to be shown a second time. Hence their progress in acquiring the trade has been as rapid as that of average English-speaking apprentices, and has far exceeded the expectations of Mr. SAMPSON, or his Superintendent, Mr. CHASE.

A VIEW OF THE WORK-ROOM.

It is a novel and pleasing sight that the bottoming room in Mr. SAMPSON's factory presents. All around the spacious apartment, which is on the second floor, and lighted on three sides, are "teams" of the yellow-skinned apprentices, industriously pegging away, each at his own particular branch, and passing the work along to its next stage. Each "team" consists of three men, each of whom performs a certain part of the bottoming, and together completing the shoes ready for the finishers. In the center stand two pegging-machines, which are already managed with much skill by a couple of the Celestials. The foreman and interpreter, AH SING, or, as he now calls himself, CHARLEY SING, is a tall, good-looking young fellow, who speaks, reads and writes English with considerable facility. He is very quiet and unassuming in his manners, but has excellent government over his Oriental brethren, and is the principal medium of communication between them and the white instructors and foremen.

PERSONNEL OF THE JOHNS.

All the men are young, none over twenty-two, save the two cooks, who are over thirty, and are the only married men in the party, and a few boys of from fourteen to eighteen. The cooks, being elders, comparatively, and much respected therefor, act as judges, in a measure, of any trifling disagreements that may arise, but as yet there has been no occasion for their services. The dress of the "Johns" consists of a loose blouse of flannel denim, loose trousers of something between a Zouave and a sailor cut—that is, they are baggy all over and wide at the bottom—flannel shirts, white socks and Chinese shoes, with felt soles three-quarters of an inch thick and black cloth uppers, and common felt hats. Their blouses and trousers are generally dark-blue in color, and their hats black, though a few light ones are seen. All wear the national queue or pig-tail.

ON THE STREETS.

After working-hours, quite a number of them can frequently be seen on the street, and they make the necessary purchases of clothing, etc., at the stores very quietly. They seem much impressed by the factory girls whom they have seen, and their almond eyes convey many glances of admiration when they meet them. Last night, I observed a couple of Mongols in an apparently animated conversation with two blooming girls, and heard them repeat the merry "good-nights" of their fair enslavers with evident delight. But not always does so enviable a fate await them at the hands of the softer sex. A day or two ago, as a little squad of them were leaving the print-mill of FREEMAN & Co., a bucketful of dirty water descended from an upper story window, full upon the head of one of the Orientals, who took it very meekly and manifested no resentment. It is but justice to the proprietors, who had been courteously gratifying the curiosity of their Celestial guests by showing them through a part of their mill, to say that they made every effort to discover the offending girl, but in vain.

THE CRISPINS ABANDONING THE FIELD.

All danger of interference or violence on the part of the Crispins seems to be over. Very many of the latter have left town, and more are going every day, in search of work elsewhere. Others have taken up with other employment, and are now working in the mills, driving teams or farming. A few are still idle, and are reported to be receiving aid from the coffers of the order. I heard indirectly of one of those who declared that he had refused an offer of $6 a day elsewhere; "for," he philosophically remarked, "the $10 a week I draw will support me here, and I ain't d—d fool enough to work when I can get a living without." Nearly all the Crispins here were foreigners, the majority French Canadians, and though some of the traders and especially clothiers will regret the loss of their patronage, the citizens generally are disposed to regard their departure with resignation. The other shoe manufacturers are overrun with applications for work from American boys and men who desire to learn the trade, and most of them are busy teaching apprentices, and turning out a fair amount of work. The fact of the large pay formerly made by the Crispins makes the trade very attractive to other mechanics and laborers, as even at the "cut-down" rates, nearly any decent hand could earn $3 or more a day, while foundry-men who have served three years only get $2 75. The experiment of a co-operative shop will doubtless be tried by the strikers, with what success remains to be seen. Meantime, a few of the old hands have renounced Crispinism and all its works, and have gone to work for their former employers at the reduced wages.

Meeting of St. Crispins in Boston—A Slim Attendance—The Resolutions and Speeches.

BOSTON, Mass., July 8.—The announcement made by the Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin, of Massachusetts, that they would define and defend their principles in Tremont Temple, this evening, drew together about 200 members of the Order, who manifested considerable interest in the remarks of the speakers. GEORGE J. GOODWIN, the head of the Order, presided, and introduced S. P. CUMMINGS, of Danvers, the Secretary, who read the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Grand Lodge, in special session, this afternoon:

Whereas, Efforts are now being made in the interest of capital, demanding larger dividends than justice requires, to cheapen labor by introducing a class of laborers from foreign countries, who, ignorant of the value of labor, accept conditions alike unjust to them and to us; and

Whereas, Such attempts are aimed at the Crispin organization, under the impression that our purpose is to prevent men from learning the trade of making boots and shoes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Crispin organization is formed solely for the purpose of securing for those legitimately depending on the trade of making boots and shoes as a means of support from injurious competition, and because experience during the past five years has shown that the introduction of machinery has so increased the facilities for making goods that employment can be secured for only about two-thirds of the year, and therefore duty compels us to fall back on the undisputed right of laborers to work with whom and upon such conditions as they see fit, while at the same time we fully admit of the right of employers to decide for themselves whom they shall employ and the rate of wages to be paid, provided they can enforce by honorable means their own terms.

Resolved, That the representations, so often repeated through the public Press, that we are combined solely for the purposes of creating a monopoly of labor, are unjust and unwarrantable by anything done under official direction of those whom the Order has vested with authority, and, therefore, all attempts to fasten upon the Order the responsibility of unwarranted acts of a few, who, anxious to secure what to them seemed justice, may have gone beyond what our constitution or rules admitted or required, is unjust, and contrary to the usual precedents.

Resolved, That in this new attempt to crush the Crispin Order by introducing for that purpose a class of servile laborers from Asia who cannot become permanent citizens of this country and who do not aid by their labor and such intelligence as they may possess in developing its permanent resources, is alike opposed to justice and the idea so often proclaimed that the safety, happiness and prosperity of the mass of the American people should be the just care of the Government in all its legislation.

Resolved, That we shall try by all lawful means in our power to resist this new attempt to impoverish and degade labor, and we call upon all friends of justice and labor in every branch of industry to join us in putting this Government, State and national, on the side of labor, as against attempts of capital to degrade and impoverish it.

Resolved, That the Crispin organization knows no distinction of race or color, but welcomes all alike to its ranks who desire to aid in building up in this country a class of mechanics whose skill, enterprise, loyalty and devotion to the best interests of labor shall commend them to the favorable consideration of all those who believe that comfortable homes, careful education, high principles and unswerving integrity are the only real safeguards of republican institutions.

The resolutions were heartily approved by the meeting, and then WM. J. MCLAUGHLIN, of Milford, spoke in accord with the resolutions. He denied the many rumors of unlawful proceedings on the part of the Order, and compared its principles to those of the General Government in establishing a protective tariff. He objected to Chinamen as ignorant tools in the hands of oppressive capitalists, and denied that the Sampson movement would cheapen the product of their labor to the public.

Mr. CUMMIMGS made a stirring speech, in a vein at once patriotic and defiant. After alluding in a general way to the sentiment of the resolutions, he touched upon the recent massacre of Christians in China, and closed with a strong appeal to the Crispins present to look for their remedy in co-operation, which was destined in another year to make its influence felt despite the determination of dealers to refuse them credit.

Mr. MORSE, of Natick, believed that the working men were beginning to understand the relations of labor to capital, and Crispinism was tending to further educate them. He did not believe antagonism existed to the extent claimed by many.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Danvers, claimed that employers as often struck as men, and asked why their strikes were not denounced as well as those of the working men. He disputed the assertions that labor was warring upon capitol, but he was of the opinion capital should be the slave of labor. He asserted that the average pay of a shoe-maker was not $2 a day—a bare subsistence. They wanted something more—some of the luxuries. The prime object of Southern slavery was to supply laborers where there was a scarcity. There was no scarcity in Massachusetts, therefore the introduction of Chinese was a scheme of oppression against them as well as the natives. Mr. G. B. SAMPSON, of Lynn, and others addressed the meeting, which numbered scarcely fifty when it adjourned.

A Sad Case of Suicide—Despondency from Ill Health the Cause.

From the Louisville Commercial, July 6.

About 12½ o'clock, yesterday, Mr. HILL MCCRAW, residing with his father, Col. MCCRAW, at No. 287 First-street, between Gray and Chestnut, shot himself with a small revolver through the head, inflicting a mortal wound. Young MCCRAW has been in bad health for some months past, and at times, unable to attend to his duties. He has been a clerk in the employ of SINTON & Co., insurance agents, for some years. It is impossible to imagine why this young man, only about twenty years of age, committed such a terrible deed. He came home somewhat earlier than usual yesterday, and laid down on a lounge, in the hall, under the stairway. No one was near him when the deed was committed. His relatives heard the shot, and supposed some boys had thrown a harmless torpedo in the house; but, on coming into the hall, they saw the pistol on the floor, and on the lounge the body of the young man, with the blood running down to the floor from a wound in his head. The ball entered the right ear and traversed the upper portion of the brain, coming out above the left ear. He was breathing heavily an hour after the fatal shot was fired, and the pool of blood on the matted floor was hardening. The pistol lay where it fell, and the aged father sat near by weeping bitterly. Strangers stood around, looking pitifully upon the suicide of a young man whose life, previous to that, was above reproach. His habits have been of the most unexceptionable character. No reason, beyond a morbid, melancholy state of mind, consequent upon ill health, can be assigned for the committal of a deed that sends a soul to its maker, and plunges into grief and sadness family and friends. The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

TENNESSEE.

The Democracy and its Record—Elections and Probable Results—Facts of Interest Concerning East Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 4, 1870.

It has been so long since I communicated with the readers of the TIMES that I feel almost a stranger. But they have not lost sight of this mountain section of Tennessee during this time, for I notice that but little of special interest escapes the watchful eye of the gleaner for the "Current Notes" column—one of the most interesting features of your valuable journal. Tennessee news possesses just now some features of general interest which I have thought worthy of a letter.

POLITICAL CHANGES.

In the political department of our news there are some significant changes. The Republicans are now acting purely on the defensive, and gaining strength every day, because of the very stupid, imbecile management of the Democratic leaders now in complete control of the State. Being in a minority, and having sloughed off in last Summer's defection an element of the party which was not only a dead weight but actually a grievous drawback, the Republicans of Tennessee are really in a better condition today than they have been for four years. Through the franchise manipulation of Gov. SENTER and the new Constitution the Democracy are now in a large majority, but so blunderingly and inefficiently has been their management of State affairs, and so intolerant the spirit of their party leaders, that most of the moderate men of the party—the original Union element which has lately been identified with it—are thoroughly disgusted and disaffected. I shall not be surprised if, in the coming Gubernatorial canvass and elections for Assembly, the parties will not substantially divide themselves upon the old issue of 1861, rebellion or no rebellion. The present General Assembly, elected upon the pledge of reform and upon bold charges of corruption in its predecessors, has itself been about as corrupt and inefficient as any body ever assembled in the State. If there is any difference in favor of the present body, it is certainly hard to discover. Its corruption is so notorious that one of the most prominent leaders of its own faith is actually now in Nashville, ready and anxious to make good his public charges of corruption against one of its most important and respectable committees. The gentleman to whom I refer, Col. JOHN BAXTER, of this City, in a series of letters lately published in the Knoxville *Chronicle*, charged some members of one of its committees appointed to investigate railroad frauds, with having been bought up by the "corruptionists." The Assembly, not daring to ignore such a public charge, called upon Mr. BAXTER to make good his charges. He promptly responded that if a committee were appointed that would allow him to appear as prosecutor and summon witnesses, he would prove his allegations. The Assembly has been over two weeks in appointing the Committee. The joint resolution is now likely to be vetoed by Gov. SENTER. Col. BAXTER has been at the Capitol several days ready to proceed, but in the meantime the Assembly and Governor delay, and the accused members leave the city to avoid an examination. Thus, by its own legislation and action, this Democratic Assembly and Governor admit the charges of corruption preferred by one of their own party. But this is not all. This Assembly has done something toward investigating the alleged frauds of our Republican Administration. But in every case the most gigantic frauds are fastened upon the members of the Democratic Party—men now prominent in its party as members of political committees and publishers of party papers. In the School Fund investigations it turns out that about all the fund was stolen by the Democrats during the war. Almost all of the fund restored after the war has been accounted for. The portion lost was through a bank in Memphis.

A SHAMEFUL RECORD.

Add to this corruption of our present and past Democracy all their extreme, bitter, partisan legislation, and it has made for itself a record as shameful as ever made for any political organization in Tennessee. Not content with having stolen our School Fund, our Democracy are now attempting to take from the East Tennessee University at this place the Agricultural College Fund given to it by the last Assembly. In attempting to do this, the Assembly is tampering with the honor and credit of the State, for the fund upon every principle of law and equity is vested in this University. Upon the faith of the State's legislation its trustees have spent nearly all of their old endowment They did this to meet the conditions contained in the act giving them the fund. Now without any reason this assembly has passed an act to take the fund away. The bill has passed the House, and, doubtless, will pass the Senate. The only reason I can assign for this breach of faith is hatred to East Tennessee and the University for their loyal record. The ostensible reason, of course, is to divide the fund for the benefit of other sections of the State. But this violation of the honor of the State is only on a par with the shameful, ruinous policy of repudiation, which, in part, was successful. All this unpopular and shameful record makes Democracy odious even in this strong Democratic State, and gives to the Republican Party, under its new leadership and management, a strength that will make itself known in the coming elections.

COMING ELECTIONS.

In August we elect our Judiciary. The Supreme Court, reorganized under the new Constitution, will be entirely Conservative. Some of the candidates are exceptionably good men, and will do credit to the State. There are many candidates not worthy of the place, but the chances are that enough good men will be elected to give us an honest and able Court. There are six Judges to be elected, two from each division of the State. In the inferior Courts, in East Tennessee at least, the Republicans will generally be successful. In October we elect a Governor and Assembly. The Democracy have several aspirants, and the chances now favor a split in the party. The extreme Democracy cannot forget the rebellion and want that to influence their selections for office. The result may be that the whole Union element of the State and moderate Confederates may unite upon some moderate honest man. The Assembly to be elected will certainly be an improvement on this. It could not be well worse. In East Tennessee the Republicans are steadily gaining strength and will surely show a bold front in all the elections. In November we hold our Congressional elections. In the First District, Mr. BUTLER will find some opposition to his renomination. The district is Republican, and will no doubt be represented accordingly. The Democracy will probably nominate JAMES WHITE, who can be easily defeated if the proper course be pursued. In the Second District, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD will have no opposition in his party to a renomination, and will, in all probability, be re-elected without trouble. I cannot see how he can possibly fail. In the Third District a Republican ought to be re-elected. Gen. STOKES has not yet determined to be a candidate. The district, if the right efforts are made, can elect a Republican. The rest of the eight districts are Democratic, and will be so represented, unless through divisions compromise men are chosen.

KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville is prospering and growing better than we anticipated. Her citizens are fully aroused to the necessity of enterprise and work, and fine inducements are offered to capitalists who desire to establish manufactories. East Tennessee is gradually filling up with a fine class of immigrants from the North, and offers fine inducements to all who desire a mild climate, a healthful location, good soil and a pleasant people. Knoxville will soon be a manufacturing center, and one of the pleasantest cities of the South.

OMEGA.

Cornell University and Honorary Degrees

From the Troy Press, July 7.

Cornell University, the institution of learning where a young gentleman may learn a little of everything and become a jack-at-all-trades and master of none, is, as is frequently the case with pretenders, putting on airs. The trustees have resolved to confer no honorary degrees, They waited, however, until the Regents of the University conferred the degree of Doctor of Letters upon Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, one of the Professors at Cornell. This probably convinced the trustees that the conferring of honorary degrees was nothing but humbug. But we are glad Prof. SMITH has received his degree, and now that he has his diploma we hope he will at once set about doctoring his letter to Mr. DISRAELI upon the subject of one of the characters in *Lothair* said to represent Mr. SMITH. We don't know of a letter that needs doctoring more than that, for it certainly is in a bad state of general debility. But Cornell has made a great mistake, founded in quackery and snobbery. Colleges are not dishonored by conferring honorary degrees, but by conferring them on improper persons. If the choice is a good one both the college and the recipient of the degree are benefited. Has Union College suffered by conferring honorary degrees upon such men as WILLIAM H. SEWARD, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, RUFUS W. PECKHAM, and other distinguished gentlemen? Will Princeton College be less esteemed because it conferred the degree of LL. D. on Gov. HOFFMAN and WM. M. EVARTS at its last Commencement? Cornell is a little too young to attempt to set examples for colleges centuries old, to follow. The English universities and our own Yale, Harvard and Union will be slow to pattern after it.

CURRENT NOTES.

Rev. Prof. MATHER, of Amherst, finding his congregation drowsy and inattentive, last Sunday, stopped in the middle of his discourse, and put them through the exercise of singing a hymn, and then proceeded, doubtless to their greater edification.

The late Cincinnati Saengerfest, in a social aspect, and aside from its musical attractions, seems to have been by no means a dry affair, for it is estimated that about 35,000 kegs of lager-beer were consumed on that occasion. Cincinnati lager-beer, by the bye, is said to be of a better quality than New-York lager-beer, by those who have made a fair trial of both.

It is said that two negroes a day join the army in Detroit, Mich.

They have some peculiar modes of amusing themselves in Lockport. A citizen of that enlightened city the other day covered a dog with kerosene oil and set fire to him.

The first newspaper published in Mobile, Ala., the *Gazette*, reached its fifty-third anniversary on the 3d inst.

Capt. JOHN B. MULLONY, of Springfield, Mass., goes to Lima, Peru, on the 21st inst., to assist the Peruvian Government in the construction of a railroad. Yankee talent and enterprise are sadly needed in the South American republics.

The Buffalo *Express* says that mad dogs are becoming quite frequent in that city, and suggests that a massacre of curs may become necessary. One dog, said to be mad, had been shot on the preceding day, and by his fate suggested the bloody proposition that all his fellows be made to share the same fortune.

An officer of the law stopping in Detroit, over night, recently tried the stupid experiment of walking out of a window fifteen feet above the sidewalk, in his sleep. The experiment succeeded, but the result was not satisfactory.

The convicts in the Auburn Prison were allowed to celebrate on the Fourth. There was an oration, singing, and recitation, and unusually good things to eat, none of which, probably, will contribute more to the depravity of the prisoners than solitary confinement.

An enthusiastic lady who lately visited Springfield, Mass., has been giving utterance to her raptures at its many beauties. The *Republican*, however, in its anxiety to preserve the unsophisticated humility of the place, thinks it would not be right to print her compliments, but hints that one of them is "Earthly Paradise."

It is said that trichinæ have been discovered in the flesh of deer shot in their native wilds in Oregon.

The Chicago Lyceum have "resolved that the doctrine of endless punishment is true." We are sorry for that, but suppose it cannot be helped. That conclave of philosophers, however, are to debate the question on the 29th, and may possibly relent, and at least allow us the benefit of the doubt which has heretofore prevailed on the subject.

Miss LILLIAN EDGARTON, who has won success as a lecturer with her address on "Woman is Coming," is preparing for next season, "Whither are we Drifting? or, Marriage and Divorce." She is rigidly conservative on the subject of divorce.

The Byran (Texas) *Appeal* thanks God that it has heard of no Southern woman "perambulating the country with green spectacles and hermaphrodite apparel preaching 'Women's Rights,' 'Free Love,' and 'Spiritualism,'" as it has often seen "those lantern-jawed, thin-shanked and fork-tongued strong-minded women do who hail from that region whereof Boston is the social center." Those Texans have a "power" of adjectives at their command. Perhaps they can put them to no better use.

A lady at Winsted, Conn., was struck by lightning a short time ago, and lay several hours apparently dead, so that nearly all of her friends were prepared to have her buried. Her brother, however, insisted upon waiting and working for her resuscitation, and his faith and works were finally rewarded by her complete restoration to life and health. During her trance she distinctly heard the remark of friends that she was "unquestionably dead."

An infant was lately found in the stomach of a cat-fish caught in the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga, by a hotel-keeper, who had purchased the fish for his table. Of course, the mystery is how the child got into the river rather than how it got into the fish. It looks like a case of infanticide brought to light in a manner worthy of the old fables.

They tell about a woman out in Iowa who bought 160 acres of wild land one year ago, has inclosed and put it under cultivation, built a house upon it, planted a fine orchard and fruit-garden, with hedges all complete, and set out a large number of shade-trees, beside managing her household affairs. Of course, there is nothing said of her employing any assistance in all this. The name of the feminine prodigy is Mrs. CAROLINE WOOD, and she blesses the town of Douglass with her presence.

A Cold-blooded Murder in Ohio—A Man Fatally Shot in Presence of His Wife.

From the Cincinnati Times, July 5.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, near the steam-boat landing, at Parlor Grove, occurred one of the most cold-blooded murders that it ever became our duty to chronicle. It seems that Mr. TIMOTHY DAILY, an employe of the Gas-works, who resides on Mill-street, near Columbia, had spent the day at the picnic of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at the grove, about a mile distant on the hill, and was returning with his wife and little ones, when some miscreant fired a revolver from behind, inflicting a wound that felled him to the ground and proved fatal about an hour after. Mrs. DAILY states that she and her husband had almost reached the landing when she heard a shot, and the next moment saw her husband tumbling headlong in the dust. She looked back immediately after and saw three men approaching, but so great was her grief and excitement at that time that she would not now be able to recognize them. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the steamer *Sam. J. Hale*, where he expired before her arrival at the city. The fatal ball entered between the shoulders and passed through the chest and lodged against the collar-bone. A short time after this JOHN TAYLOR, watchman of the steamer *Hale*, was arrested on suspicion, brought to the city and confined in the Hammond-street Station-house until this morning, when he was taken before the Police Court and held for further information. Those who know Mr. TAYLOR refuse to believe that he could be guilty of such a cowardly deed, and Mr. TAYLOR and his friends on the boat claim that they can prove that he was asleep on the boat at the time the murder occurred. He is a man of steady habits and good character, and it is generally believed that his arrest was a great mistake. There were rumors on the streets, this morning, that the known perpetrators of the deed had been arrested, but the Police authorities claim to know nothing about it, and the rumors are doubtless groundless.

The "Third Party" Movement in Pittsburg—Failure Predicted.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch, July 7.

Yesterday was the day set apart for holding the Convention of the Third Party, and the result will be found in full in our local columns. We have a high respect for the gentlemen nominated on the ticket, and for many who attended the Convention as delegates, but as a political movement the Convention was a failure. We might apply our criticism on the primaries to the Convention, with perfect propriety. It lacked in numbers, enthusiasm, order and good management. There were seventy delegates, actually representing just 161 Republicans out of more than 10,000. In a new movement, only those can be regarded as adherents who actually connect themselves with the movement. Established parties may have but slenderly attended primaries, yet it is known just what strength can be commanded at the election. The primaries were the means employed to show just who would come out from the party and vote for delegates for this Convention. They were thus the test of the present strength of the movement. The Convention was bunglingly managed, was spiritless, listless and closed without the slightest display of enthusiasm. True reforms always carry enthusiasm with them. Their promoters are always enthusiastic, but this movement utterly lacked, so far as the primaries or Convention showed, enthusiasm or spirit. There were sincere, respectable gentlemen present, and a few professional politicians, who seemed to rule and manage, but they evidently had a larger task on hand than they were accustomed to. As a result, the whole affair was a failure. The nominations made are in themselves commendable, as embodying the names of respectable gentlemen, but our understanding is that but few are likely to accept, or to manifest the least interest in the campaign. Their nomination is weak in a political sense. The ticket lacks coherency or political purpose. A larger number of equally respectable names could have been found. The affair looks as though, conscious of failure, the managers of the affair determined to extricate themselves from a difficulty by selecting a list of names as candidates for certain offices, and then adjourn, glad to be rid of an unexpectedly disagreeable and unpromising job.

KANSAS.

Indian Council at Fort Scott—Cheerful Speeches of the Chiefs—Appreciation of Gen. Hazen's Efforts.

At a recent council at Fort Scott, Kansas, with the Uichitu Indians, in relation to their going on to a fixed reservation, the following speeches were made. AS-SOA-OWA, Chief of the Artchitas, said:

Gen. HAZEN told us a long time ago he would send us an agent, a man who would look after our interests and provide for our wants; and now that you have come we feel glad, for now we believe that our father in Washington intends to do something for us. * * * We feel proud to know that the Government intends giving us a country to be known as our country and our children's country; for when we come to breathe our last breath we can say to our children this is your country. We desire that the Government furnish the several Chiefs with a written title to this country, so that it cannot be taken from us. I and my people will do all that we can to make this country a good country, free from blood and crime, and then the white man can point to this country and say this is the country that belongs to the white man's friends. But we desire that no white men be allowed to settle in this country without our consent. We are very glad to see you here today, for we feel that you are sent here by our father, Gen. HAZEN, and we know that for the love you bear him you will not do anything wrong. It seems that there is a brighter sun shining today than has ever shone before, and our hearts have been made joyful by your good talk.

TOWACONIE DOVE, Chief of the Towaconies, said:

I am a red man. I sometimes think white men think red men have no memories, but the God above has given us memories the same as white people. We remember all the good deeds and bad deeds that have ever been done for us. If the white men here do not assist us, we cannot help it. We believe the good God above will do as much for us as he will do for the white man—and we look to him for help. I believe that God has said to the white man, 'Be good to the Indian, and do not wrong him, for you are living in his country.' And if the white man does not do this, he not only wrongs us, but his Maker. A long time ago we were a powerful people, but by having intercourse with the whites we have gradually become poor. I know there is a vast difference between white people, for there are some white people who fear God and try to carry out his teachings. We believe that you fear God and that you will do by us as you say. We were told a long time ago that we should have schools for the education of our children, but this has not been done. We hope that you will organize schools for us; and as you have told us you would, we believe you. We are glad to know we are to have a country set apart for us, and that we will have our own agent and our own commissary; then if the Government will furnish us tools and show us how to use them, we will try and become an independent people. We all understand what the boundaries of our country will be, and we know Gen. HAZEN has brought it about. All the men, women and children will always hold in kind remembrance the name of Gen. HAZEN, and will all rejoice to know they are to have a home.

BUFFALO GOOD, Chief of the Wacoes, said:

I have been trying to do good for a number of years and if you can only obtain the object for which we are assembled we will love you as a brother. Today I feel like a man who has land—who has a country—and I am proud of it. We have been taught to believe that we had a country, for the bones of our fathers, our children and our friends lie mouldering on these plains and hills, but now that we find that we have no country we are glad to know the Government intends to set apart a portion of this country for us and our children. We have no way of keeping records like white people, but I remember when I was a small boy there was a big council held with these Indians, on the spot where Fort Sill now stands, and they were told all this country, from the Canadian to Red River, was ours, and that papers were signed giving the Indians all this country, and I think those papers should be on record in Washington now. I know I am speaking with the eyes of God above looking down upon me, and I know if I were to tell you a lie he would feel bad. I only wish to tell the truth for the good of my people. The Government may go out on the prairies and hold councils with the wild Indians, and they will say yes to everything and make all kinds of promises, but they only do so for the purpose of getting sugar and coffee. We mean what we say. Today when I return to my camp and tell my people what you and Gen. HAZEN are trying to do for us, they will take a firmer hold of the corn-hoe than they have ever done before. Heretofore they have been talked to by the whites, but they have never taken as much interest as they do today, for they are glad to know that they are to have a country of their own. If you will send men among them to show them how to work they will pay more attention than they have ever done before, but they must have tools, for they cannot work without implements. The idea of knowing they are to have a country which cannot be claimed by any other Indians is encouraging to them, and they will settle down and try and improve their country and make it a good country. The wild Indians have tried to make fun of me for following the white man's road, but now I shall rise in the morning feeling that I have a country and a home, and when I go forth in the morning to view my corn-field and garden my heart will feel glad that that corn is growing on my own ground. All we want now is that the Government furnish us tools and good white men to show us how to use them, for you must keep in mind that we are poor, ignorant Indians, and not skilled in using the implements of husbandry."

The Coal Supply—Abundance of Fuel to be Mined, but No Decline in the Price.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal, July 2.

During the past week we have received a number of letters from abroad, making inquiries as to the situation, prices, &c., and the future prospect of the trade this year. In replying, we may say that, unless something extraordinary and unforeseen happens, the market will be abundantly supplied with coal during the remainder of the season at low prices.

Notwithstanding the suspension in a portion of the anthracite regions, which has lasted here for three months, the supply of coal this year, to this date, from those regions, is 984,910 tons ahead of the supply from the same regions up to the same date last year.

At the same period last year the supply was 525,137 tons behind that of 1868 up to the same date. Yet when the collieries got to work that deficiency was not only made up and prices broke down, but a surplus of 573,137 was thrown into the market The shipments from July 3 up to December averaged 350,000 tons a week, and when all of the collieries got to work last year the shipments averaged 415,000 tons per week for five successive weeks. And yet, with about three-fourths of the collieries in Schuylkill County suspended, and a portion in Lehigh and Shamokin, the regions are now shipping as much per week as the average shipments of last year at this time, as they averaged last year 350,000 tons for the balance of the season.

When the collieries all resume we can ship at least 415,000 tons a week, and can throw into the market 800,000 tons over and above the shipments of last year. Should that be done it would give an increase of 1,784,000 tons this year over last.

Even if the present collieries should stand idle for the rest of the season, which is not at all probable, as a large portion of the men are tired and desirous of going to work, there will be an increase of a million of tons of coal this year. But we do not believe that the men will remain idle much longer, and that it will be but a short time before they will go to work, as a large portion are losing confidence in their leaders. Some anticipate a turnout in the other regions, but we do not believe there will be one in the present situation of the trade.

This is the situation. We are asked if the price of coal will be lower this season. We believe that it will in the coal regions, but as the rates of transportation to the seaboard will be advanced, prices in the markets on the seaboard will hardly be affected. We would advise consumers abroad not to be apprehensive of a short supply of coal, but we would advise those who desire to lay in their stocks to do so, without rushing into the market and causing a fluctuation in prices, which is not beneficial to and which is not desired by the trade. Our object is to put consumers abroad on their guard and warn them not to rush into the market, for there is nothing in the situation of the trade to warrant it, and if the prices of coal should be materially advanced this season it will be their own fault, not that of the coal regions. Let them commence laying in their coal gradually, but there is no necessity, as we have shown, for consumers to rush into the market and thus enhance prices, but take it as it arrives.

THE FIRST BULL RUN FIGHT.

Responsibility for the Rebel Failure to Advance—Unpublished Letters Between Jeff. Davis and Gen. J. E. Johnston.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

Mr. STEPHENS' first volume, entitled *The War Between the States*, is a contribution to history which has added more luster to his name than all else he has accomplished. As an inquiry into the nature of the Government of the United States, or of the nature of the Union which was established by its original framers, it is invaluable. No amount of special pleading can overturn the historical truths he has cited, and the deductions that logically follow them, and which place the entire responsibility of the rupture which occurred between the States upon the party in the Northern States, which, having repeatedly violated fundamental conditions of the compact, finally succeeded in obtaining power by a strictly sectional vote for the accomplishment of all their schemes against the minority section. In the second volume, as we learn by a review of some advance sheets sketched in the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, this investigation is still further prosecuted, and the facts of history unfolded so as to constitute a complete vindication of the Southern States for the part they have acted. This contribution is all the more valuable because it is from the pen of a statesman who was never classed as a "Southern extremist," but the reverse. Judging from the glimpse the *Constitutionalist* has afforded the public of the contents of the second volume, it would have been well for the fame of Mr. STEPHENS and his reliability as an impartial historian if he had stopped here. He has been less accurate in stating the details of the formation of the Confederate States Government, and in describing the conduct of the war, than in tracing the responsibility of the conflict to its true source. He has committed several errors of facts which are scarcely excusable in one occupying his position, and who has undertaken to write for posterity. One of these errors has rendered necessary the publicatian of the following correspondence. It is the statement that President DAVIS "was responsible for the failure of the Confederate troops to advance after the victory of Manassas." The original of this correspondence has been in the possession of the writer since it occurred, and would probably have remained among the secret, hidden things of the Confederacy, if the story, often repeated by ambitious penny-a-liners and venal scribblers, had not found an enduring place in so imposing a work as the history of the war by the Confederate States Vice-President. Upon the point raised by Mr. STEPHENS, the following correspondence is conclusive. On the testimony of Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, it is established, that if the victory at Manassas was succeeded by a fatal blunder, as the historian intimates his belief, it was not attributable to President DAVIS. The historical value of the correspondence is enhanced by its revelation of the real causes that prevented an advance of the Confederates after their success at Manassas:

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3, 1861.

Gen. J. E. Johnston, Commanding Department of the Potomac:

SIR: Reports have been and are being widely circulated to the effect that I prevented Gen. BEAUREGARD from pursuing the enemy after the battle of Manassas, and had subsequently restrained him from advancing upon Washington City. Though such statements may have been made merely for my injury, and in that view their notice might be postponed to a more convenient season, they have acquired importance from the fact that they have served to create distrust, to excite disappointment, and must embarrass the Administration in its further efforts to reinforce the armies of the Potomac and generally to provide for the public defense. For these public considerations I call upon you, as the Commanding General, and as a party to all the conferences held by me on the 21st and 22d of July, to say whether I obstructed the pursuit of the enemy after the victory of Manassas, or have ever objected to an advance or other active operation which it was feasible for the army to undertake.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CENTREVILLE, Nov. 10, 1861.

To His Excellency the President:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 3d inst., in which you called upon me "as the Commanding General and as a party to all the conferences held by you on the 21st and 22d of July, to say:

Whether you obstructed the pursuit after the victory of Manassas?

Or have ever objected to an advance or other active operations which it was feasible for the army to undertake?

To the first question I reply, no. The pursuit was "obstructed" by the enemy's troops at Centreville, as I have stated in my official report. In that report I have also said why no advance was made upon the enemy's capital, (for reasons) as follows:

The apparent freshness of the United States troops at Centreville, which checked our pursuit; the strong forces occupying the works near Georgetown, Arlington and Alexandria; the certainty, too, that Gen. PATTERSON, if needed, would reach Washington with his army of more than 30,000 sooner than we could; and the condition and inadequate means of the army in ammunition, provision and transportation, prevented any serious thoughts of advancing against the capital.

To the second question I reply that it has never been feasible for the army to advance further than it had done—to the line of Fairfax Court-house, with its advanced posts at Upton's, Munson's and Mason's hills. After a conference at Fairfax Court-house with the three senior general officers, you announced it to be impracticable to give this army the strength which those officers considered necessary to enable it to assume the offensive. Upon which I drew it back to its present position.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

A true copy—G. W. C. LEE, Col. and A. D. C.

A Negro Shot by a Man Whose Wife He Threatened to Kill.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 6.

About 12 o'clock on Monday, WILLIAM BAILEY, a white man, shot and killed a negro man named THOMAS WILLIAMS, on the farm of Dr. STANDEFORD, about five miles from the city, between the Newburg and Preston-street roads. The two men were employed upon the farm, and, as is customary, have a piece of ground which they cultivate for their own use. On Saturday the hogs got into the negro's truck-patch, and that night he went to BAILEY's house during his absence, and accused Mrs. BAILEY of leaving the fence down and letting the hogs in, and of stealing his vegetables, and told her that if it occurred again that he would kill her, and finally swore that he would kill her if he had to take her out of her husband's arms to do it. BAILEY, on his return home, was informed of the matter, and on Monday morning met the negro, and a quarrel arose. Just then the overseer came up and stopped the quarrel, and sent the two men to their work, telling them to refer the matter to Dr. STANDEFORD. As BAILEY started to his work he said that he would wait till 12 o'clock, and if the doctor did not come he would kill the negro. At dinner time BAILEY went home to his dinner, and then took down a musket loaded with shot, and started toward WILLIAMS' house, about 400 yards distant from his own. A negro woman saw him coming, and informed WILLIAMS of the fact, who got up and started toward BAILEY with his fists clenched, when BAILEY raised the gun and fired, the load taking effect in WILLIAMS' head, killing him instantly. Dr. STANDEFORD, who was at his own home, some miles distant, upon being informed of the affair, sent word to the overseer to arrest BAILEY and to tie him if necessary. The message was improperly delivered, the messenger telling the overseer to tie BAILEY at once. BAILEY objected, saying he did not intend to run away, and went to the field and went to work. Late in the afternoon, when the Coroner arrived, BAILEY came to the house and, after the inquest, gave himself up. The Coroner gave him in charge of a man who had accompanied him, (the Coroner,) and BAILEY, after telling his family good-by, got into the buggy and the two started to town, BAILEY seemed perfectly willing to go, and got out of the buggy once to get his coat and another time to open a gate, and both times got in cheerfully. But after reaching the turnpike he suddenly leaped out of the buggy, jumped into a cornfield and made his escape, and at last accounts had not been apprehended. BAILEY has a wife and four children, and is said to be a hard-working, industrious man.

The Cricket Invasion of Nevada—Whence They Come and Whither Bound.

From the Territorial Enterprise, Virginia City, Nevada, June 29.

The State has been invaded by crickets. Vast armies of them have entered the eastern portion of the State. A week ago the advanced guard of the devastating horde poured down upon Elko, and as they swept past with their silent tramp, the people stood appalled at their numbers. The Elko *Independent* does not trace their course eastward, but they evidently come from Utah, the home of the cricket, grasshopper and polygamus Mormon, and are endeavoring to cut or eat their way through to the green valleys of the Truckee. They are destructive on vegetation, and their advance should be stopped by some means. As the malarious marshes of the Ganges seem to be the home of the cholera, so does Utah appear to be the birth-place of the cricket and grasshopper plagues of the Great Basin. For the past eight or ten years, if not longer, that Territory has been sorely afflicted with grasshoppers, and it has sometimes seemed that the Saints would be compelled to yield their fields and pastures to these innumerable and remorseless destroyers. The cricket pest, however, has been less severe, and from the habits of this insect, we do not apprehend that the present invasion will prove very destructive. They sometimes appear in prodigious numbers, but they travel slowly, and their advance is easily stopped. In 1850, for a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles, in Utah, the whole face of the country was so densely covered with crickets—large, fat, clumsy, wingless fellows—that the wheels of the emigrant's wagon became almost clogged with the crushed carcasses of these insects. As their course could easily be traced, it was manifest that they had not traveled far, and winter probably overtook them before they swept over a very wide scope of the country. They advance steadily, however, and multiply a hundred and fifty fold each year. Hence, crickets, now that they have entered the State, may be expected for some years to come.

WOLVES IN SHEEPS' CLOTHING.

The Investigation of the Anti-Gambling Frauds Continued.

Third Day's Proceedings at the Jefferson Market Police Court—Mr. A. G. Hyde, the Complainant, and Mr. Jos. L. King, His Business Partner, on the Witness Stand.

The examination of the charges against WEST and GALWAY, President and Superintendent of the Anti-Gambling Society, was continued yesterday afternoon, at Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice COX. CHAS. S. SPENCER, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and NATHANIEL WARING, Esq., for the defense.

Mr. A. G. HYDE, the complainant, was called to the witness stand, and continued his testimony, on cross-examination by Mr. WARING, as follows: I know that I have had more interviews with the defendants than I testified to yesterday, but I have not a distinct recollection of what transpired; the $50 I paid them they promised to let me have, from time to time; I had a conversation with WEST and GALWAY in regard to the money; Mr. WEST was the man who spoke for the two, he being the President; I think that Mr. GALWAY said that the detective who had this matter in charge had been in my store, and identified Mr. KING as the man he saw in the gambling-house; asked him how he knew it, and he said the detective pretended he wanted to purchase goods, and Mr. KING showed them to him; detective asked him (KING) his name.

Cross-examined by Mr. WARING—The interview in which this conversation took place was one of the interviews before I paid the $50; I paid it on the day the check is dated; the descriptive list they sent me answered pretty nearly to my partner's appearance; I cannot now recollect of any peculiar difference between the two, unless it be as to the color of Mr. KING's whiskers; it described him as being thirty-eight; I should think Mr. KING is about thirty-five; I made no application to any other Justice for a warrant of arrest, except to Justice COX; neither did I authorize any other to be made; my first interview with the defendants at their office lasted not exceeding twenty minutes; the interview after I received the description, and when I again called on defendants, was about twenty minutes' duration; all my interviews averaged about twenty minutes; I did not subscribe to the Association till after I received the description purporting to be that of my partner; I subscribed on the day when I gave the check for $50; think I wrote my name in a book; but cannot say positively I did subscribe; I paid my money for special information; $25 I think, made me a subscriber, and $25 was for special information, I believing in its truth at that time; I had all the information I received in relation to Mr. KING's alleged gambling before I paid a dollar. I received this information and paid the money at the same interview; cannot tell the day of the week the first interview took place; I never said I held myself alone to blame in the matter, and that if I got $25 I would sign any paper or release they might ask of me; I think GALWAY asked me for money at one of the interviews at the office; he wanted me to subscribe and become a member; about two or three weeks elapsed between their asking me and my becoming a member; they (GALWAY and the rest) were always asking me to subscribe; I live at Riverdale, Westchester County; have lived there two years; am in the City every day; saw Mr. GALWAY ten or fifteen times before the letter I testified to yesterday was sent to Mr. KING.

The letter referred to by the witness is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF GAMBLING, NOS. 37 AND 39 NASSAU-STREET, ROOM NO. 22, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1870.

Jos. L. King, Esq.:

SIR: As President of this Association, I address this letter to you, narrating the three reasons for causing a certain letter to be sent to Mr. A. G. HYDE, which letter was marked "confidential." One of our detectives reported that a man engaged in the woolen trade at No. 54 Walker-street, was in the habit of frequenting gambling-houses, and that he was informed that his name was JOS. L. KING, and gave his description as follows: Age thirty-eight, height five feet eight, complexion florid, hair dark-brown, red whiskers and moustache. English style, dressed in dark business suit, with blue overcoat and silk hat. On Monday, the 7th, a letter was written to Mr. HYDE asking him to come to this office, as I was under the impression that I had something important for him to know. Mr. HYDE called, and after some little conversation, the report, together with the description, was given him. He said he would make a call. Mr. KING's whiskers are not red, but I said some others may think so; but further stated it was possible we were rightly informed from certain business irregularities. He was recently aware of making mention of these specific acts, and after a two-hours' conversation, it was finally determined on by Mr. HYDE that we were to sift the matter thoroughly, ascertain all the facts for him, with the assurance of Mr. HYDE that he was to keep it to himself, and accept it in a confidential manner, until the truth or falsity of the whole affair was finally settled, and further promising that, under no circumstances, would he divulge the origin of the information. The proper officers of this Association then investigated the matter, but were somewhat dilatory, in consequence of the illness of the detective. On Thursday last, the 17th, Mr. HYDE was distinctly told that Mr. JOS. L. KING, his partner, was not the man alluded to, as his general appearance was not at all similar to the man mentioned in our report. Now, Sir, if we have in any manner, directly or indirectly, injured you, I tender you, on behalf of this Association, a full and frank apology, sincerely hoping that it will be accepted in the same spirit in which it is tendered. Respectfully yours,

R. R. WEST, President and Treasurer.

The letter containing the descriptive list I left at defendant's office; I do not think that letter has been published in any newspaper; the description was in writing; I should recognize it if I saw it; I did not direct Mr. WEST to strictly investigate this matter in relation to my partner; they asked me to subscribe, and I told them I would do so if they proved my partner to be a gambler; GALWAY said, after I said it first, that Mr. KING did not answer the description of the person alluded to in the communication; he called into my store to apologize for having reported Mr. KING, but Mr. KING was not in; the next time he called was when he brought the letter from Mr. WEST; think he called once before this in relation to information he had received, and that was before I paid the money.

By Mr. SPENCER—All the money I gave was in consequence of a belief, on my part, of the truth of defendants' representations as to Mr. KING's gambling.

JOSEPH L. KING, sworn—The affidavit I made to the complaint in this case I now corroborate; I have listened to Mr. HYDE's testimony; I was his only partner by the name of KING at the times the allegations made by defendants were made; those allegations of the defendants were and are totally untrue.

Cross-examined—I had a personal interview with Mr. WEST at his office, between the 11th and 19th of February. I showed him a letter written by the Society, signed by "Detective G." It was, in substance, this: "We have further to report, that your partner, Mr. KING, in company with HELMBOLD, the druggist, and J. L. MOTT, of Mott's Iron Works, visited BEERS' gambling-saloon, (mentioning the time and place,) and while there gambled, and KING loaned HELMBOLD a sum of money, (I think the letter said $175;) they afterward entered Mr. MOTT's carriage, and went to CHAMBERLIN's gambling-saloon, (I think in Twenty-sixth-street—I never was there,) and played there; also, that I attended two of the French opera balls, given during the Winter, and that my expenses indicated a large income; the letter was signed "Detective G," (or S;) I then asked Mr. WEST in relation to the matter, and he said he had nothing to do with it; that the Superintendent was out, and that possibly there might be a mistake; shortly after, the Superintendent (GALWAY) came in; I had some conversation with him, and he said there was some mistake, as I did not answer the description; he said that the detective was sick, and that he would see him about it and make further report to me; a day or two after a letter was received by my partner from the Association, stating that there was a mistake in the matter; in the meantime, Mr. GALWAY was in the store and told me that there was a man using my name—JOS. L. KING—gambling, and promised to show him to me; I requested that they should send the detective to me; GALWAY promised to do so, but he failed to make his appearance; afterward he said he could not show me the detective, as he did not wish to have him known; that his life would be endangered; on the 19th of February, GALWAY brought a letter of apology, and still insisted that there was a man using my name. [Letter produced and admitted by Mr. SPENCER, who said, "That nails WEST as a party to this concern, and it is as transparent as glass that it is a great piece of humbug."[He said when he gave me the letter that he would find out who was this man representing himself, when gambling, as me; on the 8th of March I received another letter from the Association.

[Letter produced by witness, and marked for identification. It bears the same printed heading as the other letter, and is as follows:]

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1870.

Mr. Jos. L. King:

The party I mistook for you, I beg leave to report, is Mr. J. O. KING, of the firm of KING & DRAKE, No. 85 Franklin-street.

REPORT OF DETECTIVE.

Marked "confidential," and "approved, Supt."

This ended my relations with the defendants until this complaint was made; I did not express myself satisfied with defendants' explanation; I may have said it was as good as they could give, so far as it went; my first interview with WEST was at his office; I do not recollect of Mr. HYDE introducing Mr. GALWAY to me; I think he one day pointed out a man who had gone out of the store, and said that is a man connected with the Anti-Gambling Association; I recognized him as GALWAY afterward, when I saw him in the Association office; I think I have stated everything connected with this matter, as far as I am personally concerned; when GALWAY handed me the letter, I stated that I had no doubt that Mr. HYDE believed, at the time, that I had been gambling; he acted as though he believed the reports; Mr. GALWAY told me that I did not answer the description he had given to Mr. HYDE; he did not read that description; he did not have it then, when I saw him at the office; the description produced, given to Mr. HYDE, does not answer for me, but that was doubtless written afterward; GALWAY said something about the man he described having red whiskers, or sandy whiskers; I never told Mr. GALWAY that the Association were promptedto make the investigation they did make at the instigation of Mr. HYDE; I may have said that I presumed Mr. HYDE told them to investigate further after they told him that they had information as to my gambling; this was when GALWAY brought the letter of apology to me.

By Mr. SPENCER—I had an interview with Mr. J. O. KING with regard to the allegation made against him.

Mr. SPENCER—Well, we'll have Mr. "Joking" here to-morrow.

The examination was then adjourned till to-day at 2½ P. M.

A Bold Robbery in a Banking-House—A Thief Arrested by a Woman.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. MARIA KEPPLER, of No. 24 Greenwich-street, was standing in front of the cashier's desk in the banking-office of VERMILYE & Co., at No. 18 Nassau-street, she laid down nine $100 national bank notes, which were scarcely there a second before the owner was astonished to see her $900 disappear in the hand of man standing by her side. Mrs. KEPPLER immediately turned round and courageously seized the audacious robber by the arm, which prompt action had the effect to overawe the latter, and he surrendered himself without an effort to escape. He also handed the stolen money to Mrs. KEPPLER, and submitted to be detained until the arrival of an officer, who escorted him to the Tombs. When arraigned before Alderman COMAN the prisoner gave the name of JOHN LEE, and despite his being found in possession of the money, uttered the usual legal fiction that he was "not guilty." The Alderman held him for trial in default of bail.

BASE-BALL.

White Stockings vs. Union—Defeat of the Latter.

Yesterday the Chicago nine visited Tremont to play their match with the Union Club, of Morrisania. The latter had but just returned from a brief tour Southward, and having played with elastic balls their fielders were considerably "bunged up," BIRDSALL, their fine catcher, being entirely disabled. The White Stockings, therefore, had an easy task. The majority who patronize the games seemed to realize this fact, and so kept away from the match. The attendance was very small, not over 200 or 300 being present. The contest was rendered one-sided from the very start, the Chicago players scoring 4 to 2 in their first innings, while at the close of the third the totals stood at 14 to 3. In the last six innings the White Stockings added 14 more to their score, while the Unions added but 9, the game closing with the totals at 28 to 12 in favor of Chicago. The Unions, however, earned 7 runs to their opponents' 6; but the support given their pitcher was so bad that the Chicago nine had their first base given them no less than 17 times by errors. We append the full score:

CHICAGO.	O.	R.	UNION.	O.	R.
McAtee, 1st b	3	4	Higham, c	2	2
Hodes, c	2	4	Reynolds, r. f.	4	2
Wood, 2d b	2	5	Pabor, p	6	1
Cuthbert, r. f.	2	4	Shelly, 3d b	3	0
Flynn, c. f.	3	2	Meigs, 2d b	3	0
Tracey, l. f.	3	4	Bass, s. s.	2	2
Meyerle, 3d b	2	3	Austin, c. f.	2	2
Craver, s. s	4	2	Kenny, 1st b	3	1
Pinkham, p	6	0	Gedney, l. f.	2	2
Total	27	28	Total	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Chicago	4	1	9	2	0	3	1	5	3	—28
Union	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	3	—12

Umpire—Mr. HATFIELD, of the Mutual Club.

Time of Game—Two hours.

The umpiring was excellent, HATFIELD keeping the pitchers and strikers up to the rules.

Today the White Stockings play the Star Club on the Capitoline Grounds, and a close and exciting contest is anticipated. According to the statement of Captain WOOD, of the Chicago nine, the Chicago Club is a regular Association Club. He says that his Club is a member of the Illinois State Association, and that the latter applied for probationary membership of the National Association and were accorded it. In this case they cannot play BURNS, their new pitcher, against the Stars today, as he played in the Union and Athletic game, May 13.

The Sheridan Murder—Probable Appeal to the Governor—A Coincidence.

The conclusion of the trial of THOMAS SHERIDAN for the murder of his wife MARGARET, on Thursday, the Court of Oyer and Terminer, has caused considerable comment in view of his conviction and death sentence. Since the McFarland trial and the acquittal of the prisoner in that case, public opinion had been prepared, if not for the acquittal of SHERIDAN, at least for the finding of a verdict against him on one of the lower counts, as the killing of Mrs. SHERIDAN was deemed to have been perpetrated by THOMAS under circumstances that mitigated his offense in the popular mind. He had been outraged by the deceased woman's continued profligacy, and had killed her while laboring under a sense of wrong and shame. The majority of the jury are understood to have been opposed to placing the accused under the gallows. The foreman of the jury had been instructed to recommend SHERIDAN to mercy when announcing the verdict, but he either intentionally omitted to do so, or in the excitement of the moment overlooked it.

Now that SHERIDAN is the inmate of a doomed cell, in close proximity to REAL, also under sentence of death, the counsel and friends of the condemned man are determining upon the proper course for them to pursue in order to rescue him from the extreme penalty of the law. Mr. EDWIN JAMES, who so faithfully and eloquently defended SHERIDAN, has been asked to make a case in order to secure a stay of proceedings, and have the matter put in appeal. He has, however, declined to do this, believing that such a course would prove prejudicial to the interests of his client, and perhaps fix his doom beyond recall. Of course the appeal could be easily obtained, but in the meantime SHERIDAN would be compelled to remain in prison several months, suffering great suspense, and in the event of a reaffirmation of the verdict of murder in the first degree an appeal to the Governor for his clemency would be futile, it being now pretty well understood that Gov. HOFFMAN will not interfere where the case has been argued before the Court of Appeals and decided adversely to the petitioner. REAL'S case will probably find this solution. In view of these facts and the known determination of the legal authorities to put a stop, if possible, to the repeated sacrifice of human life, Mr. JAMES has decided to prepare an earnest memorial to Gov. HOFFMAN, in behalf of his client, and will endeavor to secure the signatures of those jurors, who were opposed to the death penalty being enforced. It is believed that the memorial will be favorably considered by the Executive, especially as Judge BARNARD, who presided at the trial, and District-Attorney GARVIN, who conducted the prosecution, will not throw any obstacles in the way of the prisoner's securing a commutation of the sentence now hanging over him. In all probability the Governor will remand SHERIDAN to the State Prison for either ten or twenty years, and perhaps a lighter term than the first mentioned. It is rather remarkable that there should now be two THOMAS SHERIDANS in the Tombs for the crime of murder. The second SHERIDAN was committed a few days ago by Coroner KEENAN, to await trial for killing DANIEL MICHELS, in Second-avenue, on the 26th ult.

Operations of the Bible Society in New-Jersey.

From the report of the State Superintendent of the Bible Society in New-Jersey, it appears the last year has been one of much activity and success. The twenty-one county associations covering the State, with the fifteen lesser societies or branches, have held regular meetings, and conducted their affairs in an encouraging manner. In many instances these gatherings have been of a large and spirited kind—crowded and pleasant reunions of the friends of the cause. As has long been the case, connected with the management of these associations are many of the most eminent civilians and leading clergymen of the State. Under the plan adopted these societies assume the duty of providing an adequate supply of the Scriptures for the people, native-born and foreign, the schools and public-houses and institutions in their general fields, and it is mentioned as a pleasing fact, showing the vitality of the system, that they are all self-reliant and self-supporting, each doing its own work, and neither seeking nor receiving assistance from any outside source whatever. Twenty colporteurs have been employed during the whole or a part of the year. Thirteen societies have made a formal canvass of their fields, while in all, through clergymen, Sunday-school superintendents and teachers, tract visitors and city missionaries, distribution has been carried on. The visitation has reached 28,099 families, 2,175 of whom, with 294 Sunday-schools, have been supplied. For these uses, 16,417 volumes, costing $8,119 71, have been drawn from the National Depository in New-York. Particular and favorable notice is taken of the well-sustained Bible societies in Rutgers and Princeton Colleges, in the Theological Seminary near the latter, and the Lawrenceville High School. The parlors and lodging-rooms of the boarding-houses at Schooley's Mountain and Atlantic City have been recently furnished with neat copies of the Bible, while the same work for those at Cape May and Long Branch is now in hand—a somewhat new and very interesting department of these labors. The net receipts at the Bible House in New-York from this State for the year ending 1st April last were $30,414 58, being a considerable advance on the last, or any preceding year. If to this be added expenses of boxing, carting, freight, depositories and colportage, some $4,000, the aggregate from New-Jersey for this cause will be about $34,414 58.

Alleged Wrongful Conversion of Stocks and Securities—A Suit to Recover $125,000.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice BARNARD, yesterday, a hearing was had in the case of JOHN S. BARRY *vs.* WILLIAM FISHER & SONS. This action is brought by the plaintiff against the defendants, who are well-known bankers in the City of Baltimore, to recover $125,000 for the wrongful conversion of stocks and securities belonging to the plaintiff, in the panic in September last. At the commencement of the suit the plaintiff caused attachments to be levied on the accounts and securities of the defendants' firm with HALLGARTEN & Co. and VAN SCHAICK & Co. A motion is now made to set aside the levies of these attachments, on the ground that HALLGARTEN & Co. and VAN SCHAICK & Co. have made large advances on the securities in question, and also that since the cause of action occurred, one REMINGTON has become a member of the defendants' firm, and that the accounts of the firm, as at present constituted, cannot be attached in a suit brought against some of the copartners only, the defendants claiming that in this respect there is a distinction between the tangible and intangible property of a copartnership.

Judge BARNARD took the papers and reserved his decision.

F. F. MARBURY and IRA SHAFFER for the defendants, in support of the motion; EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON and A. J. VANDERPOEL for the plaintiff, opposed.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Coming Meeting of the Commercial Union at Rochester—Delegates from the New-York Produce Exchange Appointed.

A special meeting was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday, at 1½ P. M., President REED in the chair. The President announced the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the matter of appointing delegates to the Convention of the Commercial Union, to be held at Rochester on the 15th. He said:

GENTLEMEN: The organization known as the Commercial Union will hold a meeting at Rochester on Friday of next week to discuss the subject of cheap transportation in all its phases, and other subjects connected therewith, all tending to promote the commercial interests of the City. A desire has been expressed by parties in interest in the measures to be brought forward to have this Exchange represented at the meeting, and in accordance you have been requested to assemble together at this time to consider the matter and determine whether we shall be represented upon that occasion. Several eminent gentlemen from different parts of the West are expected to be present, as well, also, as representatives from various commercial organizations throughout the West and elsewhere. The object, gentlemen, is a very important one, not only to the commercial interest, but to the City at large, and, as a consequence, to the State. Vast efforts are already making at various points to divert this produce trade from us, and it behooves not only ourselves, but the City generally, to be stirring, in order to retain our supremacy.

Mr. M. M. CALEB presented the following resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, A convention of the Commercial Union of the State of New-York is to be held at Rochester on July 15, 1870, to which the New-York Produce Exchange has been invited to send a delegation; and,

Whereas, The object of said Convention is to discuss the subject of cheap transportation in all its phases, the subject of improving the New-York State canals and their trade, the Wisconsin and Fox River improvements, and the water communication between the Mississippi and the lakes, and the introduction of steam on the canals, in all of which subjects the New-York Produce Exchange feels a deep interest as affecting the business prosperity and future of this City; and,

Whereas, It is essential that the Produce Exchange and the merchants of New-York should be represented in the Convention which discusses such important measures, in order to assist in the inauguration of every project which aims at the improvement of internal communication and cheap, certain and rapid transportation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of twenty-five members of the Exchange as delegates to said Convention, and that said delegates be and they are instructed to express as the opinion of this Exchange, the resolution of New-York City to encourage and foster every effort in the direction above set forth.

In accordance with this resolution, the following delegates were appointed: S. D. Harrison, E. S. Brown, Francis D. Moulton, M. M. Caleb, A. E. Masters, H. E. Hicks, Arthur Fiske, E. W. Coleman, John C. Chamberlain, Samuel A. Sawyer, Horatio Reed, A. R. Gray, Geo. D. Cragin, Wm. B. Barber, A. E. Orr, Jas. B. Turner, Wm. L. Boyd, L. J. N. Stark, E. O. Lamson, Stephen K. Lane, Henry F. Buell, Alfred M. Hoyt, Carlos Cobb, Edward Bill, C. Seguin, Henry Powell.

On motion of Mr. A. E. MASTERS, the President was added to the Committee.

Mr. JAS. MCCHESSNEY moved that delegates who cannot attend be authorized to furnish substitutes, which was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible-house, Astor-place, on Thursday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., JAMES LENNOX, Esq., President, in the Chair, assisted by FREDERICK S. WINSTON, JAMES SUYDAM, and A. ROBERTSON WALSH, Esqs., Vice-Presidents.

Ten new auxiliaries were recognized, of whom two are in Tennessee, two in North Carolina, two in Kansas, and in South Carolina, Michigan and Wisconsin, one each, and one in Dakota Territory. Communications were received from Right Rev. Bishop JOHNS, of Virginia; from Mr. ANDREW M. MILNE, Monte video, with an encouraging account of the work on his agency; from Rev. Dr. ONCKEN, Hamburg, sending fiscal and book account of the Baptist Mission in Germany in connection with this Society; from Rev. O. H. POWERS, Constantinople, and Rev. HENRY MARDEN, Antioch, sending annual statements as to the Bible work in the West and Central Turkey Missions; from Right Rev. Bishop WILLIAMS, Shanghai, sending fiscal accounts, and also as to the translation, which is still in progress, of the Scriptures into the Mandarin colloquial dialect; from Rev. Dr. BERGNE, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, with expressions of high gratification at the visit of Rev. Dr. VERMILYE as the delegate from this Society at the late anniversary of the former Society.

Grants of books were made to the American Tract Society; to the American Sunday-school Union; to the Methodist Sunday-school Union; to the Seamen's Friend Society; to the Presbyterian Committee of Home Mission; to the Association for Colored Orphans; to the Committee of Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church; to the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to the American Baptist Publication Society, and many others of smaller amount. The total number of volumes granted is 12,398, besides others to the value of $278 34, and $150 to the Episcopal Mission in China to pay a native assistant in translating.

An interesting letter was read from A. ROBERTSON WALSH, Esq., Vice-President, presenting an excellent portrait by JARVIS of the late Rev. Dr. JOHN M. MASON, one of the founders of this Society, and for several years Foreign Secretary. The portrait will be hung in the Managers' Room. Rev. Dr. VERMILYE gave a gratifying account of the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of his reception as the delegate of this Society.

Mission Work in the Summer.

The monthly meeting of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society was held yesterday afternoon, at the Rooms, No. 805 Broadway. President A. V. STOUT occupied the chair, and Secretary J. H. PELTON officiated as usual. There was a larger attendance of delegates than for some time past. Mr. THOMAS KILPATRICK was chosen an "elected member" in the place of Mr. JOHN STEPHENSON, resigned, and Mr. ALLEN NEWMAN, vice Mr. B. SMITH, resigned.

The reports of pastors of the work of the past month, were then presented as follows: Rev. D. L. MARKS, for the west side—Religious meetings, 140; missionary and pastoral visits, 1,215; visits to the sick, 68; families prayed with, 229; persons promised to attend church, 54; children for Sunday-school, 49; pages of tracts and *Good News* distributed, 4,000; baptisms, 10. Rev. W. ROSS reported for the east side—Pastoral visits, 3,256; families prayed with, 400; sick visited, 135; pages of tracts and *Good News* distributed, 7,815; baptisms, 6; persons promised for church, 136; children promised for school, 399; class-money collected, $50 10.

The statistics of the east side schools were presented as follows:

	On record.	Over attendance.	Offi'rs & Teach'rs.	Av'age.
Seventy-seventh-st	350	309	34	29
Sixty-first-st	335	150	26	16
Eleventh-st	252	171	22	19
Avenue B	88	47	10	8
Rivington-st	121	59	6	6
Allen-st	64	23	8	5
Total	1,310	759	106	83

These figures show a very gratifying increase during the past month, which is the result of extra efforts to recruit the missions. Rev. D. L. MARKS explained that the difference between the east and west side results of the month is due to the fact that the latter has employed only about one-half the number of laborers employed by the other side.

After some further business of less importance had been transacted the Board was adjourned.

Music at Central Park Today.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Central Park today, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Grand March, "Fort Columbus"......L. Wiegand
2. Overture, "Lee Caid"............Ambrose Thomas
3. Romanza, "An Sie"............Beethoven
4. Mazurka, "Les Pocherons"............Grisar

PART II.

5. Grand Chorus from "Creation"............Haydn
6. "Invitation a la Dance"............Weber
7. Selection, "L'Africaine"............Meyerbeer
8. Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream." Mendelssohn

PART III.

9. Selection from "La Pericholе"............Offenbach
10. Waltz, "Artus Klaenge"............Gung'l
11. Romanza from "Don Sebastian"............Donizetti
12. Galop, "Attagne"............Knehner

Popular Airs.

Honorable Discharge of Mr. Brockway.

The examination of WILLIAM E. BROCKWAY, one of the proprietors of a brewery in Eleventh-street, was concluded yesterday, after having continued several days. The accused was charged with "reissuing canceled revenue stamps." His honorable discharge was ordered by Commissioner SHIELDS, who said that no evidence had been produced before him to show that BROCKWAY was guilty of the offense which he was alleged to have committed, and that it appeared, on the contrary, that he had been very careful in his instructions to his employes in regard to using proper stamps on his beer barrels. W. L. BROCKWAY, who was arrested at the same time as the accused, was discharged during the course of the examination. It was reported that a complaint for forgery and perjury had been made against one McCarthy, the principal witness for the prosecution in the case, before Justice Cox. Assistant District-Attorney Purdy conducted the case for the Government. Mr. S. G. Courtney appeared for the defense.

THE ALEXANDER CASE.

Conclusion of the Examination Before the Surrogate—His Opinion of the Evidence—What Action He Proposes to Take.

The investigation into the whereabouts of the property of the late John Alexander, deceased, which has been going on at intervals for many weeks past, was resumed and concluded before Surrogate Robert C. Hutchings, yesterday. Mr. A. A. Redfield, who has been indefatigable in ferreting out the mystery, not to say the rascality, connected with this case, appeared as counsel for Mrs. Virginia C. Burke, the daughter of Mr. Alexander, and executrix of his last will and testament, assisted also by Ex-Judge Fullerton. Mr. Andrews, of the firm of Beebe, Donohue & Co., appeared as counsel for Mrs. Ira Gardiner, the respondent.

Mr. Isaac Lockwood was called as the first witness for the executrix, and testified as follows: My place of business is One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; I have known Mr. Gardiner two years; his house joins my factory; last Summer Mr. Gardiner asked me if I knew anybody who wanted a mortgage or note cashed; he said he wanted to buy a house; never knew anything about the pecuniary condition of Mr. Gardiner; I knew him before and since Mr. Alexander's death; don't know of any change in his circumstances since Alexander's death except what Mr. Gardiner told me: he told me last Fall that Capt. Alexander died at his house, and that he had on his person a bag containing bonds when he died; that his wife took them from him when he was speechless and handed them to Dr. Brockway; he said they contained between $7,000 and $9,000; he said when his wife cut the bag from Capt. Alexander's neck, he (the Captain) beckoned her to put it back; afterward Gardiner came to me and said he had got in trouble; that Mrs. Burke, Capt. Alexander's daughter, had sued him for a large amount of money; I told him there need be no trouble about it if he had any bonds and would give them up; he said the Captain had promised to give them something, but had never named any amount; don't think he ever told me that he proposed to buy a house with this money; don't remember that he ever said anything to me about a will of Capt. Alexander; at the time Gardiner told me about his wife taking the money from Capt. Alexander's neck, I did not know that the Captain had left any relative in the world; afterward, when he told me he had been sued, I advised him to give up the bonds; the only reply he made was that the Captain had promised to give them something to make them comfortable; it was before Mrs. Burke made her appearance that he asked me if I had a house to sell; I told him I had one for about $4,000 or $5,000; he said that was too small; I made no effort to buy a house for him; Mr. Gardiner said he was going to make a man of his son-in-law, Graff; I supposed that he intended to help him pecuniarily or set him up in business; after I testified before the Coroner, Mr. Gardiner called on me and complained at my testimony; I told him I did not wish to talk about it at all; he told me at one time that he had several times talked with the Captain before his death about giving him something while he was alive, and that the Captain always said there was time enough after he had got done with it.

Mr. Andrews, for the respondents, declined to cross-examine the witness or ask him any questions.

William Graff, sworn for the executrix—Mrs. Jas. W. Graff, the daughter of Mr. Gardiner, never consulted me about the bonds, that I recollect.

Q.—Were you asked whether she could retain the bonds as a gift?

Witness declined to answer questions pertaining to private consultations with him as a lawyer; he claimed his privilege as an attorney and the question was not pressed; the bonds were brought to me, after Capt. Alexander's death, in an envelope; my brother, with my consent, put them in my safe, where they remained perhaps a week; I never made any effort to sell the bonds; did not know the name of the bonds; don't think I ever opened them; don't know whether they were coupon bonds or not; think there were four bonds; I never saw or heard of any other bonds that belonged to Capt. Alexander; don't think my brother's wife was present when the bonds were brought to my office; am confident that my brother George never had possession of any of the bonds; will pledge my life that he never had; he never consulted me about any bonds; I never sold any for him; I never heard from any person whatever anything about any other bonds than the four previously mentioned; my brother George did not say anything to me about the necessity of taking the bonds out of the jurisdiction of the Court; he never made any suggestion of the kind; I may have suggested that I would prefer not to have the bonds kept in my safe; I might have thought that there would be a suit about them, and that I would not like to have them in my possession; I suppose, from my brother's testimony, given in this suit, that he took the bonds to my brother Adrian, in New-Jersey; I did not know at the time where he took them; my brother's wife never consulted me with regard to the bonds; neither did Mr. Ira Gardiner; I never bought any real estate or made any investments for my brother James or his wife; never received any money from them for any purpose.

No cross-examination.

Chas. R. Thompson, employe of the Union Trust Company, of New-York, was sworn, and identified a receipt in the books of the Company marked "No. 16," given by the Company to Wheeler H. Peckham, special administrator of the estate of John Alexander, for certain bonds, amounting altogether to $8,100. He said the bonds were deposited in the Company May 19, 1869.

No examination from respondent's counsel.

Counsel for the executrix next offered in evidence the last will and testament of John Alexander, (already published,) and also an order revoking the appointment of Wheeler H. Peckham, made in October last, as special collector of the estate of John Alexander.

Mrs. Virginia C. Burke was next called as a witness, when Mr. Andrews, counsel for the respondents, objected to her testifying. The objection was overruled by the Surrogate.

The witness then testified that she was the executrix of her father's estate; arrived in this City from New-Orleans a year ago last April; the reason she came was that she received a telegram from Mr. Leeds informing her of her father's death, which was the first intimation she had of it; after arriving in New-York, and getting an order from the Court, I went to see Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner with Wheeler H. Peckham; on arriving there Mr. Peckham demanded of Mrs. Gardiner my father's effects; he told her I was Mr. Alexander's daughter; she took us upstairs, where we found the trunks of my father broken open and in them an overcoat, an old hat, a pair of shoes and an umbrella; Mrs. Gardiner said this was all the property he left; when I turned to go, I asked Mrs. Gardiner if there was not something on my father's neck; she did not answer my question, and Mr. Peckham repeated it; she finally said there was something, but she did not know what it was, that she had never seen the inside of it, but had given it to Judge Beebe, and that Judge Beebe had it then; she said nothing about any bonds.

No cross-examination.

Judge Fullerton here announced that they had no further evidence to offer, and he thought they were entitled to some relief immediately. We make the application for relief now, said he.

The Surrogate asked if there was any order of the Superior Court in reference to the bonds in the Trust Company.

Mr. Redfield said, "No, Sir."

Mr. Andrews claimed that there was such an order, and that the testimony in this case showed there was.

Surrogate Hutchings—Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, as special administrator of the estate of John Alexander, brought a suit in the Superior Court to obtain possession of these bonds, but I don't see that there was any order entered by any Judge of the Superior Court directing these bonds to be deposited in the Trust Company. Now, if there was a private stipulation, the functions of Mr. Peckham have ceased, Mrs. Burke having qualified as executrix under the last will and testament of her father; and if the Surrogate is satisfied from the testimony that the executrix is entitled to these bonds, she must have them, or security must be given under the statute.

Mr. Andrews insisted that the question should not be decided without giving Mrs. Gardiner's counsel a chance to be heard.

Surrogate Hutchings—I think this poor woman, who has been here several months from New-Orleans endeavoring to get property left her by her father, is entitled to some justice in this City. I don't care about hearing any argument upon it. I do say that this case presents features of great atrocity as regards the conduct of these people toward this legatee, Mrs. Burke. The testimony even of the physician who resided in the house is that Capt. Alexander, at the time of the alleged gift of these bonds, was in a lethargic state and incapable of transacting any business.

Mr. Andrews—There is a suit pending in the Superior Court to determine that question.

Surrogate—Unless there is a direct order by a Judge of the Superior Court, made before this day, shown to me next Monday, directing these bonds to be deposited in the Trust Company, I shall make an order that the bonds be delivered over to Mrs. Burke, as executrix of the last will and testament of Jno. Alexander. Unless these parties give bonds according to the sixth section of the statute, I shall make that order on next Monday, and they can come here and be heard at that time.

The Court then adjourned.

Appointments by the Clerk of the Common Council.

The following appointments were made by the Clerk of the Common Council yesterday:

Deputy Clerk of the Common Council, Francis J. Tuomey; First Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, John Ford; Second Assistant Clerk, Archibald J. Fullerton; Third Assistant Clerk, Cornelius Gillen; City Librarian, William Barclay; Messenger, John H. Munn.

All the above, with the exception of those of Messrs. Gillen and Barclay, are reappointments.

The Duties of Police Surgeons.

Superintendent Jourdan yesterday issued the following general order, which announces some important changes in the duties of Police Surgeons:

Office of the Superintendent of Police of the City of New-York, No. 300 Mulberry-street,
New-York, July 9, 1870.

To the Captains of Police:

General Order No. 15.—At a meeting of the Board of Police, held on the 6th inst., the following resolutions were adopted, and are herewith transmitted to the force for their information and guidance, to wit:

Resolved, That the three surgeons assigned to duty in the Seventh Surgical District shall perform for the precincts and force of which the district is composed, the same duties that are by the rules and regulations required to be performed for other districts. They shall also perform all the surgical duties which shall be required at the Central Department, and shall arrange tours of duty among themselves, so that one of their number shall be at all times, day and night, on duty at the Central Department. Surgeons will not be required to perform surgical duties in other districts than their own except on occasions of emergency, when the necessity for the service is urgent, and the attendance of the surgeon of the district where the service is required cannot be procured.

Resolved, That whenever a surgeon's service is required at a Station-house, the surgeon of the district shall be called. If his attendance cannot be procured, the surgeons of other districts nearest to the Station-house where the service is required shall be called. Each surgeon shall transmit to the Board, at the end of each month, a report setting forth the surgical cases to which he was called during the month, in districts other than the one to which he was assigned.

JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.
George W. Dilks, Inspector.

POLICE TRIALS.

Extraordinary Calendar and Severe Fines—Operations of the Flying Artillery.

Commissioner Manierre was confronted yesterday morning with the unusually large calendar of seventy cases. The number was so large in consequence of the fact that Superintendent Jourdan's general roundsmen, who are known as the "Flying Artillery," had detected numerous members of the force in various parts of the City in derelictions that amounted to violations of the rules, and had made complaints against them. Of the twenty-one of these cases tried thirteen were for talking on post with citizens or other officers, and the remainder were for sitting down or being off post; and a total of forty-eight days' pay was imposed as fines by way of punishment. Taking all the cases of the day, eighty-four days' pay, amounting to $268 64, were taken from the delinquents by the fines.

Bernard Tully, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was charged with brutally clubbing James King and his wife Bridget, both of whom swore roundly that King, being called out of his house about 1 o'clock in the morning by a noise in the stable, was met at his door by Tully, who said that he "had it in for him," and without further ado proceeded to club him, and the wife coming to her husband's assistance she was treated in the same way, and so brutally that she was confined to her bed for three weeks. On the other hand it was shown that Tully, going by King's house, which is in Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, hearing a noise, stopped. In a moment King ran out, followed by his wife. Tully asked what was the matter, and received an impudent answer. Tully walked away, but King followed and seized him by the throat, and Mrs. King endeavored to get him by the hair. He struck King twice on the arm to make him let go his hold, but did not strike her at all. King and wife went into their house, and when he attempted to follow to arrest King they bolted him out. Six days afterward King was arrested, and being arraigned before Justice Bixby was held to bail for the assault on the officer. The charge was dismissed.

James Auld, George Flandreau, Nineteenth Precinct, and Peter Hadden and James R. Morey, Twenty-first Precinct, were charged by City Sanitary Inspector Morris with permitting cattle to be driven through the streets during hours prohibited by the ordinance. Their cases were referred to the Board.

Diedrich Brummerhop, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was arraigned for being late at roll-call and it was alleged that when he did come in he was without his cap and shield, and could only give a most singular reason for his tardiness and their absence by stating that having arrested a man for disorderly conduct some of the prisoner's friends threatened to get square with him, and that soon afterward being on post a man passing by flung a handkerchief in his face, after which he remembered nothing until he found himself entering the Station-house in a state of semi-consciousness. The witnesses were positive that there was no sign of liquor upon him and chloroform was given as the cause of his condition. The case was referred to the Board.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 8.

By Judge Brady.

Charles Albert *vs.* Maria Albert; the question involved is such, and the evidence given so unsatisfactory, that a feigned issue is ordered to be tried by a jury.

Ackerman *vs.* Hyde; inquest opened on payment of $10 costs and disbursements, and consenting to a reference.

Branigan *vs.* Siemers; motion granted.

Albert *vs.* Swift; motion granted and defendant ordered to pay money, with $10 costs.

By Judge Barnard.

Palen, receiver *vs.* Bushnell; order granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 8.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110
30,000	do.	110⅛
25,000	do.	110⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.	110⅜
46,000	do.	110⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	114⅛
38,000	Tenn. 6s, new	65
1,000	N. Car., old	53⅛
1,000	N. C. F. Act, '66	40⅜
10,000	N. C. 6s, new	35⅜
10,000	do.	35⅛
15,000	N. C. sp. tax	26⅜
3,000	Conn. 6s	101
4,000	Ala. 8s, R. R. bds.	97⅛
1,000	Erie 3d M.	93
2,000	C. Pac. G'd Bds.	90⅛
6,000	Union Pac. 1st	85
500	Ill. Cen. Bds.	110
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	95
1,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	77
3,000	do.	76⅜
1,000	Tol. & W. Eq. Bs.	79
3,000	Tol. & Wab 2d	85⅛
4,000	Gt. West. 2d	83⅛
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	99⅛
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102⅛
1,500	do.	102
3,000	Col., C. & I. C. 2d	67⅛
1,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	90
12	Merch. Ex. B'k	104⅛
5	Park Bank	165
10	Central Nat. Bk.	108
5	Fourth Nat. Bk.	106
5	Ninth Nat. Bk.	111
10	Tenth Nat. Bk.	129
5	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	156
12	Del. & Hud. Can.	125
100	West. Union Tel.	34⅛
15	do.	34
50	do.	34⅛
300	Atl. Mail S.S.C. s10	30
200	Quick. Min. Co.	7
100	Mariposa Pref.	15⅛
100	do.	16
$8,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs	95
40,000	do.	94⅞
10,000	do. s3	94⅞
10,000	do. bet. c.	94⅞
21	Erie R.	22
600	Lake S. & M. So.	101
100	do. b3.	101⅛
200	do. bet. c.	100⅞
1100	do.	101⅛
10	C. C. Cin. & Ind.	82⅛
5	do.	82⅛
300	Reading R. ex div.	103
30	Mich. Cen. R.	120⅛
20	Panama R.	97
80	do.	96
50	do.	96⅛
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	109⅜
15	Chi. & N. W. R.	82⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	88⅜
15	do.	88⅛
50	New-Jersey Cen.	104
50	do.	103⅛
500	Chi. & Rock I. R.	116⅛
15	do.	116⅛
100	do.	116⅛
200	do.	117
300	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	81⅛
100	do. b30	81⅛
100	Tol., Wab. & W.	57⅛
200	do.	57⅛
18	P., Ft. W. & Chi. G	95⅛
300	Ohio & Miss. R.	35⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	74⅛
100	do. bet. c.	74
100	St. L. & Iron M.	48⅛
100	Del., Lack. & West.	106
100	do.	106⅛
10	Mor. & Essex R.	90
5	Han. & St. Jo. R.	115
100	do.	116⅛
200	do.	117
100	Adams Express	68⅜
200	U. S. Express	46⅜
75	Am. Mer. U. Ex. opg	44⅛
300	N. Y. C. & Hud. s3	99⅛
300	do. bet. c.	99⅛

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62, s3	111⅜
10,000	do. b3.	111⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	114⅞
65,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65 n.	110⅛
30,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67 s3.	110⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	114⅛
48,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	66⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65
2,000	Va. St. 6s, new	69
1,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	79
1,000	Alabama St. 8s	100⅛
2,000	Ala. 8s, R. R. bs	97⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95
100	West'n Union Tel.	34⅜
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	41⅞
1100	Cons. Coal of Md.	30
100	Adams Express	68⅜
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	44⅜
50	Wells-Fargo Ex.	15⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	99⅜
11	Erie Railway Pf.	43
1000	Reading R. R.	103⅛
50	do.	103⅛
300	do. bet. call.	103⅞
200	do.	104
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	119⅛
20	L. S. & M. So. R.	101⅛
300	do. bet. call.	101⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	109⅛
30	do.	108⅞
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88⅛
400	do.	88⅞
50	N. J. Central, x div.	103⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. R. R.	66⅛
300	Tol., Wab. & W.	57⅜
100	Ohio & Miss. R. R.	35⅜
30	Morris & Essex R.	90

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

1000	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Scrip	94⅜
200	Pacific Mail	41⅜
100	L. S. & M. So.	101⅛
200	do.	101⅜
300	Ohio & Miss.	35⅜
100	do. b3.	35⅛
200	Illinois Central	139⅞
400	Reading, ex div.	102⅞
100	Chic. & N. W.	83⅛
200	Newark & Clinton	91
200	Rock Island b3.	117⅛
300	Mil. & St. Paul	66⅛
200	do. b3.	66⅜
200	Dale Propel. B. Co.	44⅛

FRIDAY, July 8—P. M.

The War rumors from the Continent were renewed this morning, and the Atlantic Cable was kept busy with both private and public dispatches on the situation. Gold advanced from 111½ to 112¼ ℘ cent., and on late telegrams after 3 o'clock P. M. fell back to 111⅞@111½ ℘ cent. The Sinking Fund sales at noon averaged about 111.95 ℘ cent. on $2,353,686. The competition among bidders ran up the gross offers to $6,250,000. The proceeds of the sale in currency is $2,634,000, all clear profit in the last six months on that part of the Sinking Fund, about $80,000,000 invested in 5-20s of the January and July issues. This money will be reinvested on Monday next in United States 5-20s, for the Sinking Fund, and on the following Thursday further purchases to the amount of $2,000,000 will be made for the same account.

BIDS FOR SINKING FUND GOLD, JULY 8.

Woerishoffer & Co.	
$200,000	111.76
100,000	111.63
50,000	111.87½
25,000	111.82½
25,000	111.77½
25,000	111.72½
Marx & Co.	
50,000	111.90
50,000	111.88
Bates & Brown.	
10,000	111.50
10,000	111.81
Ed. Sweet & Co.	
10,000	111.51
Trevor & Colgate.	
100,000	111.85
100,000	111.80
100,000	111.55
100,000	111.45
100,000	111.52
Leland Bros. & Co.	
10,000	111.76
10,000	111.63
20,000	111.51
Quinn & Enos.	
2,300,000	111.90
G. C. Magoun.	
$100,000	111.21
D. H. & M. Arnold & Co.	
10,000	112.03
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
25,000	112.01
25,000	111.89
50,000	111.83
50,000	111.80
50,000	111.75
50,000	111.70
100,000	111.65
50,000	111.60
Durant & Earle.	
50,000	111.55
50,000	111.50
50,000	111.45
50,000	111.40
50,000	111.35
Parker Handy.	
5,000	112.15
10,000	112.10
10,000	112.10
Frank & Gans.	
100,000	111.51
100,000	111.76
50,000	111.88
W. B. Bend.	
500,000	111.70
J. P. Schepeler.	
10,000	111.50
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
10,000	111.86
20,000	111.81
10,000	111.76
20,000	111.71
10,000	111.66
10,000	111.61
10,000	112.05
10,000	112.01
J. A. Zerega & Co.	
50,000	111.91
50,000	111.87
Kenyon, Cox & Co.	
25,000	111.93
25,000	111.83
Alex. Amend.	
100,000	111.76
100,000	111.55
Robert Balle.	
50,000	112.01
Geo. H. Bend.	
175,000	111.90
125,000	111.81
J. D. Nordlinger.	
10,000	111
J. F. Underhill & Co.	
100,000	111.99
100,000	111.95
100,000	112
100,000	112.01
100,000	112.02
$6,250,000	

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR GOLD.

D. H. & M. Arnold & Co.	
10,000	112.03
Kenyon, Cox & Co.	
25,000	111.93
R. Balle.	
50,000	112.01
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
10,000	112.05
10,000	112.01
J. A. Zerega & Co.	
50,000	111.91
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
25,000	112.01
Geo. H. Bend.	
116,000	111.90
Parker Handy.	
5,000	112.15
100,000	112.10
50,000	112.05
J. F. Underhill & Co.	
100,000	111.02
100,000	112.01
100,000	112
100,000	111.95
66,000	111.90
Quinan & Enos.	
1,533,686 27	111.90
Marx & Co.	
33,000	111.90
$2,353,686 27	

Proceeds in currency, $2,634,238.

The Foreign Exchanges were stiffened by the War rumors of the forenoon, and they may have been influenced also by the loss of Gold in the Banks of France and England on their weekly statements of yesterday, as reported by Cable in the morning papers. The loss by the Bank of France, nearly six million of dollars, may be attributed to the threatened deficiency in the Grain harvest, rather than the War cloud. The loss of the Bank of England, $2,250,000, is probably due to the First of July Dividends, which require a large amount of Gold Coin to pay sums under £5, the smallest denomination of Bank of England Notes. The rates for short sight Bills on both London and Paris, today, were especially firm, 110⅜@110½ on London; f.5.15@f.5.13¾ to the dollar on Paris.

Money keeps very easy at 4@5 ℘ cent., on call loan to the Brokers, and there is not much said today about the probable or prospective effect of the Currency Bill.

The Public Funds, which fell suddenly last evening to 110½@110⅝ ℘ cent. for 5-20s of 1867, (and were said to have sold on the street at 110⅜ ℘ cent. at a later hour.) continued depressed through the forenoon at 110½@110⅝, but were stronger at the close of business, with sales at 110⅝ ℘ cent. The fall last night was ascribed to the mistaken notion that the new Currency Bill would arrest the Sinking Fund purchases of 5-20s by the Secretary of the Treasury. This morning the Bonds continued weak on the Cable quotations, representing a sympathy between 5-20s and the English and French Funds, on the War rumors. It is somewhat remarkable in this excitement, that 5-20s of 1867, which stood within ⅜@½ ℘ cent. of Gold three days ago, were at one time this morning 2 ℘ cent. below Gold. They close at a difference of 1¼ ℘ cent. Should there be an abatement of the War fever, this difference will probably be narrowed down next week, as before, to ⅜@½ ℘ cent.

The State Bonds were steady and the Railway Stocks firm throughout the day. Among the latter, Reading was active and sold at 104 ex-dividend, and New-York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island and the North-Wests are strong, closing as follows, after the late Boards, as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 8.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅜	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¼	110½
American Gold Coin	111⅜	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	65¼	65⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	99⅛	99⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94⅜	95
Reading Railroad	*103	103¾
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅛	117⅛
North-western Common	83⅛	83⅛
North-western Preferred	89	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	41⅜	42
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	81⅝
St. Paul Common	66⅛	66⅝
Lake Shore	101⅛	100⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35⅛
New-Jersey Central	*104	103⅞
Toledo and Wabash	57⅜	57⅛

* Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1870.

Gold receipts	$1,034,819 00
Gold payments	570,375 06
Gold balance	73,073,918 76
Currency receipts	340,390 37
Currency payments	1,392,256 04
Currency balance	11,269,521 88
Customs	433,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg'd, '81	115
6 ℘ cent. coupon, '81	115
5-20 coupon, '62	111⅛
5-20 coupon, '64	111⅛
5-20 coupon, '65	111⅜
5-20 coupon, n. i., '65	110⅛
5-20 coupon, '67	110⅛
5-20 coupon, '68	110⅛
10-40 registered	108⅛
10-40 coupon	108⅜
6s Currency	114⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex-coup.	66
Tenn. 6s, New Bonds	65
Virginia 6s, New Bds.	66⅛
Georgia 6s	85⅜
Georgia 7s, New Bds.	92
N. Carolina 6s, old	52⅛
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66	40
N. C. Fund'g Act, '68	36⅛
N. Car. New Bonds	35⅛
N. Car. Special Tax	26⅛
Missouri 6s	91⅛
Lousiana 6s, Lev. Bds	77
Lousiana 7s, Peniten'y	81
Connecticut 6s	100
Rhode Island 6s	100
Alabama 8s	100⅛
Ala. 8s, Railroad Bds.	97
Illinois Canal Bds. '70	101
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	101
Illinois War Loan	101
Indiana 5 ℘ cent.	100
Michigan 6 ℘ c., '73	100
Michigan 6 ℘ c., '78	100
Michigan 6 ℘ c., '83	100
Mich. 7 ℘ c., War L'n.	99
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'ty Loan	108⅛
N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	110
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102½
Erie 1st Ext.	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	96
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	92⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	83⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	78⅜
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	108
Harlem 1st	107
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	85
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.	100
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs.	92⅛
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	95
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7℘c.	98⅛
Pac. R.7s, guar. by Mo.	95⅛
Cen. Pac. Bonds	90
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '70	110
Alton & T. H. 1st	94
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	93
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97⅛
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts	108
Lack. & West. Bonds	98
Del., L. & West. 1st	98
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	95
Tol. & Wab. 2d	85⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	79
Tol., W. & W.C.C.S.F.	82⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88	91
Gt. West. 2d, '93	83⅛
Ill. So. Iowa 1st	74
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
Chic. & R. I. 1st	102
Morris & Essex 1st	102⅛
Morris & Essex 2d	99⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
N. J. Cen. 2d	100
N. J. Cen. New Bds.	102
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102⅛
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	98
Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	87
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	76⅛
Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Chic. & Alton Inc.	98
Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	89⅛
Penn. R. R. Bonds	90
St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	89⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	95⅛
Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	86
Mar. & Cin. 1st	93
Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Col., C. & Ind. 2d	67⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	82
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	70
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	137½
Manhattan	155
Merchants'	118
Mechanics'	135
America	143
City	205
Phenix	107⅛
North River	90
Tradesmen's	150
Seventh Ward	108
State of New-York	110
Commerce	123
Ocean	88⅛
Mercantile	126⅛
American Exchange	113
Bank of the Republic	120
Bank of N. America	106
Hanover	104
Irving	114
People's	140
East River	111
Market	124
Nassau	107
Corn Exchange	130
St. Nicholas	120
Importers' & Traders'	155
Park	163
Manuf. & Merchants'	99⅛
Central National	108
Fourth National	106
Ninth National	111⅛
Tenth National	127½
Oriental	151
Gold Exchange	55
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	103
Del. & Hud. Canal	125
Pennsylvania Coal	221
Canton Co., Baltimore	68⅛
West. Union Tel.	34⅛
Quicksilver Mining	6⅛
Quicksilver Preferred	11
Mariposa Mining	7
Mariposa Preferred	15⅞
Mariposa Trustee Cer.	20
Boston W. Power	14
Adams Express	68⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	15⅜
Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip	2⅛
American Express	44⅜
United States Ex.	46⅜
Merchants' Union Ex.	14
Pacific Mail	41⅛
Atlantic Mail	30

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, JULY 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100⅝	100⅞
City 6s, New	101⅛	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	119	119⅛
Pennsylvania Central	115½	115⅝
Reading	103⅜	103⅞
Lehigh Valley	57⅛	57½
Catawissa Preferred	38	38¼
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	28¾
Northern Central	44½	44¾
Lehigh Navigation	34⅞	35
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	88⅝

The Illinois Central Company have declared their usual Half Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

The new Administration of the North-west Company have introduced a series of reforms in the contingent expenses of the Road, which, with further contemplated economies proposed in its operating charges, including the great item of fuel, will, it is believed, result in a saving of nearly or quite one million of dollars per annum. These important changes have already been announced in the offices and stations of the Company at Chicago, where the clerical and superintending forces have been largely diminished, the stations of the Wisconsin and Milwaukee divisions of the Road consolidated, and other supernumerary expenses cut off. A letter from the General Manager, Mr. Dunlap, to the President of the Company, now in New-York, speaks in the most confident terms of the success of these reforms, as well as of their entire practicability.

The Land Grant Mortgage of the Des Moines Valley Road is for $4,500,000; the mortgage is a first lien upon the whole Road and Equipment, West of Des Moines, and a second lien on the original Eastern Section, 162 miles, from Keokuk to Des Moines. The Bonds are an exclusive Mortgage upon a Land Grant of 466,000 acres, and they must be bought in and canceled as the Lands are sold and deeded in fee to the purchasers. The principle is the same as in the Illinois Central and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgages, with the difference that the Des Moines bonds bear *Eight ℘ cent.* interest, in currency, in place of seven ℘ cent. The Land Trustees of the Illinois Central had to pay 120 per cent. for the bonds, in order to convey the lands, in fee, and the Land Trustees of the Hannibal and St. Joseph are now paying 110 per cent., these being the limits respectively, although the Illinois Central bonds were originally negotiated at about 75@80 ℘ cent. and the Hannibal and St. Joseph at lower figures. The Des Moines Land Trustees cannot call in the Bonds under 120 ℘ cent., and periodical purchases must be made up to that price in order to convey the lands to purchasers in fee. Meanwhile the Bonds, if under par in the market, will be receivable at par in payment for the Lands. We may therefore safely esteem this 8 ℘ cent. Loan, offered by Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co. at 90 ℘ cent., as one of the most desirable in point of prospective profit to the buyer in the market. The Road is now opened North-west of Des Moines to its connection at Fort Dodge with the Dubuque and Sioux City line, 250 miles North-west of Keokuk.

The Seamen's Savings Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ℘ cent.* to Depositors under $500, and *Two and a Half ℘ cent.* to Depositors of large sums, payable July 18.

The North American Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad for June, 1870, were $159,522 02; June, 1869, were $132,739 85; increase, $26,782 17.

The Directors of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Haward Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Six ℘ cent.*

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,223,132; amount marketed, $971,050.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, 235 miles in length, is now nearly completed. This Company are pushing their work forward with great rapidity, and the entire line necessary to connect St. Louis and St. Paul is graded and under contract to be finished this season. The road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of Iowa, and is built in the interests of the great Northern system of roads which center at St. Paul. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company pay 7 per cent. Gold Interest, free of Government tax, and are issued for the very small amount of $16,000 per mile. For the present, the unsold portion are offered at 95 and accrued interest. The attention of investors is invited to the fact that the road is now nearly finished, and that the security is therefore entitled to a high rank. We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy really first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present. After a full examination, we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe, as well as profitable, investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-street, New-York.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York; at offices of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking-house of Howes & Macy, New-York.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

VERMILYE & CO., Bankers, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., offer the following first-class securities: Long-Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, price 90 and interest. Southern Central Railroad (New-York State) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, price 87½ and interest. Kalamazoo and White Pigeon (interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, price 87½ and interest.

☞ WE ARE STILL OFFERING A LIMITED quantity of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Bonds, (Principal and Interest payable in Gold,) at 90 and accrued interest. These Bonds are free of Government tax, Coupon or Registered, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into Stock of the Company, at par. The present advanced condition and large earnings of the road warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these Bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ NEW-YORK CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1885, interest payable May and November, for sale at 105 by the National Currency Bank, corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS—$300,000 Alabama 8 per cent. Bonds. Apply to
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 8, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks.	1
Cotton, bales	231
Copper, bbls.	67
Dried Fruit, pks.	7
Eggs, bbls.	488
Flour, bbls.	16,303
Corn-meal, bbls.	100
Corn-meal, bags	225
Oat-meal, bbls.	100
Wheat, bushels	72,942
Corn, bushels	42,900
Oats, bushels	30,549
Malt, bushels	12,280
Beans, bushels	261
Hops, bales	56
Leather, sides	6,852
Spirits Turp., bbls.	373
Tar, bbls.	194
Resin, bbls.	3,898
Pork, bbls.	65
Cut-meats, pks.	180
Lard, tcs.	11
Butter, pks.	1,601
Cheese, boxes	10,513
Tallow, pks.	15
Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Oil-cake, pks.	858
Pea-nuts, bags	181
Tobacco, hhds.	663
Tobacco, bxs. & cases	103
Whisky, bbls.	707
Wool, bales	1,196

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Aleppo*, for Liverpool—651 bales Cotton; 343 boxes Cheese, 30 bbls. Cochineal, 38,021 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Carisbrook Castle*, for London—1,568 bbls. Resin, 99,258 lbs. Oil-cake, 54 hhds. Tobacco, 1,444 bbls. Flour, 36,118 bushels Wheat, 140 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 112 bales Hops, 143 boxes Clocks.

By the ship *Celestial Empire*, for London—1,998 bbls. Resin, 214 pks. Fish-oil, 105 bbls. Parafine-wax, 36 pks. Bees-wax, 20 hhds. Grease, 44 hhds. Tallow, 347 hhds. Tobacco, 150 hhds. Asphaltum, 3,767 bags Linseed-cake, 276 bbls. Flour, 40 pks. Sperm-oil, 309 pks. Merchandise.

By the bark *Harry Booth*, for London—2,588 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Auburn*, for Queenstown and orders—19,587 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Wanderer*, for Cork and orders—1,240 bbls. Naphtha.

By the ship *Washington*, for Antwerp—60,008 bushels Wheat, 1,025 bbls. Resin, 33 bbls. Potashes, 4,800 Staves, 230 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 35 bales Wool, 34 bdls. White Wood, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 20 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 400 bags Coffee, 36 bales Hops, 30 bbls. Dried Apples, 430 sticks Cedar.

By the bark *Robert Hine*, for Antwerp—18,917 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *New-York*, for Bremen—286 hhds. Tobacco, 50 cases Tobacco, 947 seroons Tobacco, 4 cases Segars, 7,496 bushels Wheat, 25 cases Essential Oil, 46 bbls. Potash, 11,880 boxes Cheese, 10 tcs. Beef, 24 cases Iron Railings, 140 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the ship *Goschen*, for Bremen—7,519 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Warren Ordway*, for Bordeaux—3,115 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *Trial*, for Huelva, Spain—1,827 bbls. Flour, 9,600 Pipe Staves.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $6 50@$7 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been lightly dealt in on the basis of 37c. for Prime Yellow, ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been limited for most kinds at unchanged quotations.

BRICKS—Have been quite moderately dealt in on the basis of previous quotations, including Common to North River Hard at $4@$9 50; Croton, $15@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $35@$41, ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, including Adamantine, light weight, 16½c.@17½c.; Plain Sperm, 32c.@33c.; Patent Sperm, 43c.@45c., ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate request at $2 for Rosendale, ℘ bbl.

COCOA—Has been very quiet at about previous figures, including Caracas, 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 26c.@28½c., San Domingo, 7¾c.@8¼c., and Guayaquil, 11c.@12c., gold, in bond.

COAL—There has not been much movement in any description since our last; prices have not varied essentially. We quote Liverpool Gas Cannel at $11; do. House do., $14; Newcastle Gas, $9 50 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5 50@$7 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—The inquiry has been mainly for Rio at steady prices; sales have been reported here of 1,462 bags by the bark *Elizabeth*, and 508 bags by the *Bavaria*, on private terms. Some demand has been noted for Laguayra, of which 350 bags have been sold on private terms. Other kinds have attracted but little attention, yet have been quoted steady. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9c.@9½c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady in price, but has shown very little animation. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,378 bales, for early delivery, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 181 bales to shippers, 935 bales to spinners, 12 bales to speculators and 250 bales in transit. Also, 609 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales basis Low Middling, for July, at 18⅛c.@18⅜c.; 100 bales do., for November, at 17¼c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅜	18	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	20
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	21
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,238
Receipts last week	7,640
Receipts the preceding week	8,640
Receipts since Sept. 1	704,957
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	651
Exports since Sept. 1	403,943
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	37,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The demand has been very limited for most articles within our former range.

FEATHERS—Have been selling slowly at from 80c.@85c. for Live Geese, ℘ lb.

FISH—Business in all kinds has been on a restricted scale on the basis of our quotations. Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 37½ ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $27@$30; No. 2 do., $12 75@$14; No. 3 do., $7@12 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@37c. for Scale, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1 Box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet since our last, at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been generally quiet for State and Western Flour. The main demand has been for good Superfine and for low grade Extras, which have been sought after for shipment, and, on light offerings, have been quoted stronger in price. There has not been much inquiry for other descriptions, though the tendency has been in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 15, with small lots of fancy at $5 25; inferior to good extra State, $5 35@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65 for lines; good to very choice do. at $5 65@$6 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 65 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 75@$5 15
Extra State	5 35@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 30@ 8 15
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 35@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 65@ 8 25
Extra City shipping	5 50@ 6 75
Extra Genessee	6 25@ 8 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 60@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 90 for very poor to good Ordinary, and at $6 90@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $5@$6 10 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been in better request but rather less firm, at $5 25@$5 75 for Yellow and White Western; $5 20@$5 80 for Jersey; $5 60 for Southern; $5 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 850 bbls. Included in the sales were 500 bbls Marsh's Caloric, at $5 50 ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—There has not been much animation in the general market. Prices, however, have been quoted steady. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 15@$4 20; old crop Layer Raisins, $2 90@$3 25, currency, ℘ box; Currants, chiefly at 12c. ℘ lb.; Almonds, 20c.@21c.; Figs, 12c.@24c.; Turkish Prunes, 8¼c.@9¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 8c.@8¼c.; Leghorn Citron, 40c.@41c. ℘ lb. Sales have been reported of 650 boxes Layer Raisins at $4 15@$4 20 ℘ box; 70 bbls. Currants at 12c. ℘ lb.; 200 bales Almonds on private terms, and 150 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, at 17½c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and irregular. Sound parcels of Spring have been very scarce, and firmly held, on a moderate inquiry, partly for shipment and partly on speculative account. Steamer grades of Spring were in fair supply, and quoted easier and unsettled, on a restricted demand, chiefly for the English markets. Winter Wheat has been quiet and heavy, though not offered very freely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 134,450 bushels, including Amber Canada, in bond, at $1 39; White Western at $1 50@$1 70 for ordinary to prime; Red and Amber Western, chiefly at $1 40@$1 42; No. 1 Spring at $1 30@$1 31; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 25 for poor to prime Milwaukee; $1 12@$1 19 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 03@$1 05; Rejected Spring, 99c.@$1; White Genesee at $1 70@$1 75; Red and Amber State at $1 40@$1 42 ℘ bushel. Some receivers were storing Spring, rather than accept prevailing rates. Corn has been actively sought after at a further advance, closing strong, though rather tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 09 for small lots of mixed Western; 94c.@$1 08 for poor to very choice new mixed Western; $1 09@$1 12 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western, Southern and State; $1 15@$1 18 for White do., and 90c.@93c. for Unsound, ℘ bushel. Included in the sales were about 63,000 bushels Chicago mixed, by canal, at from 94c.@98½c. ℘ bushel. Rye has been very quiet, on the basis of 97c.@$1 03 for Western, and $1 09@$1 12 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Barley-malt continues scarce and quiet at from $1 05@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ℘ bushel. Oats have been in brisk request, partly to arrive, at advancing prices, closing strong and buoyant. The inquiry has been partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 108,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 63c.@64½c. for ordinary to good mixed Western in store and afloat; 65c. for good Chicago, to arrive; 66c. for fair White Western; 70c.@72c. for ordinary to prime White State and Ohio; and 61c. for inferior Canada, in store, ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 38,021 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 1,720 bbls. Flour and 36,118 bushels Wheat for London; 19,587 bushels Wheat for Queenstown; 78,925 bushels Wheat for Antwerp; 7,496 bushels Wheat for Bremen; and 1,827 bbls. Flour for Huelva. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 7, 1870:

Lumber—Minnie Armstrong, Utica; C. Willover, Boonville; Calleo, Oswego; Siroc, Oswego; E. S. Houghtailing, Oswego; Wm. Stinson, Oswego; John Bliss, Oswego; C. M. Havens, Lyon's Falls; R. Beach & Sons, Lyon's Falls; Chas. Thayer, Buffalo; John M. Amos, Buffalo; W. E. Witter, Buffalo; Erastus Corning, Buffalo; Clarie and Jennie, Buffalo; Three Sisters, Tonawanda; H. W. Watkins, Tonawanda; W. C. Herrick, Jr., Phenix; Stephen A. Douglas, Rome.

Staves—James Spraker, Buffalo; ——, Buffalo.

Coal—H. H. Furman, Watkins; H. M. Kinnie, Watkins; John McElone, Buffalo.

Flour—R. G. Briggs, Oswego; W. B. Clark, Oswego.

Wheat—Alaska, Buffalo; H. C. Beach, Buffalo; H. A. Darn, Buffalo; J. H. Wethey, Buffalo; J. C. Health, Buffalo; M. L. Herrick, Buffalo; Merchant, Buffalo; Thorn & Martin, Buffalo; F. A. Gage, Buffalo; P. E. Swan, Buffalo; Harly Judd, Buffalo; Frank & Chet, Buffalo; River Queen, Oswego.

Shooks—Edw. Watts, Buffalo.

Salt—Clint. Vickery, Salina.

Corn—C. R. Davis, Buffalo; D. W. Parshall, Buffalo; Mary Canfield, Buffalo.

Ashes—Indianola, Oswego.

Mixed—Cumberland, Utica.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull, since our last, at 21c.@22c., and 30c.@31c., respectively.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in very moderate request at 70c.@75c. for shipping and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been sparingly purchased at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—All kinds have been dull and nearly nominal in price. We quote: American nominally at $195@$210 for Undressed, and $265@$315 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Russian, $250, gold, ℘ ton; Jute at 5c.@6½c., gold; Manila, 13⅛c., gold; Sisal, 12c., gold; Jute Butts, 5⅛c.@5⅜c., currency, ℘ lb.

HIDES—There has not been much call for any description, since our last, yet prices have been quoted steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 Mexican, 1,000 Bogota, and 2,800 Buenos Ayres, salted, on private terms. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23⅛c.@24c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 23c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@14c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 15c.@17c., currency, as the run. *Dry-Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 14c.@14½c., currency, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 9c.@9½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10½c.@10¾c., currency, as they run. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25c.@25½c., selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 35c.@36c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run, ℘ lb. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9¼@12½ lb., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12½c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold, ℘ lb.

HONEY—Cuba has been quiet, since our last, at 78c.@82c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ℘ gallon. Stock, 15 tierces and 25 bbls.

HOPS—Have been in demand, and steady, within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ℘ lb. The receipts since our last have been 56 bales; export, 148 bales. Mr. Emmet Wells quotes, in detail, thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Eastern continue in request at $2 30@$2 35 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for at former quotations, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 26c.@30c. ℘ lb. The receipts since our last have been 6,852 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been very quiet at $1 20@$1 25 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—There has been but little call for most kinds on the basis of previous quotations.

METALS—Copper has been in moderate demand at about uniform rates; 225,000 lbs. Ingot have been sold at from 20¼c.@20¾c. ℘ lb. Pig-iron has been offered rather more freely at drooping prices, yet has been in quite moderate request; sales have been reported of 400 tons Scotch, at $32 50 for Glengarnock, and $31 50 for Eglinton; also, 900 tons American at $30 for No. 2 X, and $27 for Mottled, ℘ ton. Iron Rails have been in more demand, at very well supported prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 tons English, 500 tons American, and 1,000 tons old T Rails, on private terms; also, 750 tons double-headed, part old, at $40, gold, ℘ ton. Bar and Wrought Scrap-iron has been quiet at about previous figures. Pig-lead has been held pretty firmly, but has been inactive. Spelter has attracted little attention, and has been quoted barely steady. Pig-tin has been depressed and declining; 20 tons English were sold on private terms. Of Tin Plates, sales have been reported of 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne on private terms; 500 boxes Coke Plates on private terms; and 500 boxes do., 14x20, at $7 50, gold, ℘ box. Zinc has been very quiet. We quote: Ingot Copper at 20¼c.@20¾c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $32@$33; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $29 50@$31; American Forge, $29@$30; Scotch Pig, $31 25@$35 75; English and American Bar-iron, refined, $72 50@$75 ℘ ton; Pig-lead, $6 18¾@$6 45, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Regulus Antimony, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ℘ lb.; Foreign Spelter, $5 85@$6 25, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $7@$11 50 ℘ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 37c.@37½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 38¾c.@39¼c., in gold, ℘ lb.; English, 34¼c.@34¾c., in gold, ℘ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 75; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 50@$9; Terne, $6@$8, in gold, ℘ box; Zinc, 9c.@10c., ℘ lb.; Cut Nails, $4 12½@$4 25 ℘ keg.

MOLASSES—There has been but little inquiry reported since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c., ℘ gallon. Stock, 21,954 hhds.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	36c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request at about steady rates; 2,500 bbls. Strained have been sold at $2 ℘ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,898 bbls.; exports, 4,591 bbls. Tar has been salable only in a jobbing way on the basis of our quotations; 194 bbls. arrived. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been quoted a trifle firmer, but quiet, with sales reported only 135 bbls., in lots, at 38c.@38½c., chiefly at 38c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon; receipts, 373 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 37½c.@39c. ℘ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 80@$7 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $1 85@$2. Pitch, $2 37½@$2 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—The general market has been very dull and the tendency of prices in most instances, has been favorable to purchasers. We quote: Crude Whale at 61c.@67c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77½c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 38; Unbleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Bleached Sperm at $1 57@$1 62; Lard-oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 93c.@96c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 47½c.@50c.; Spermaceti at 27½c.@27¾c.; Extra Refined Seal at 82c.@88c. ℘ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 52½c.@55c.; Southern Yellow, 61c.@64c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@72½c. ℘ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quiet since our last at from $42 50@$45, gold, for City, and $43 50@$44 50, currency, for Western, ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude Petroleum has been quiet since our last, but has not been offered freely, and has been quoted steady on the basis of 14¼c.@14½c., in bulk, and 18¼c.@18¾c., in shipping order, ℘ gallon. The export clearances included 3,115 bbls. for Bordeaux. Refined Oil has been inactive in the local market, though not materially changed in price. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls. Standard White for prompt and July delivery, at 27¾c.@27⅞c., and 1,500 bbls. do., July to September, at at about 28c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia the offerings were rather more liberal, and the market showed less firmness, with a moderate inquiry noted, chiefly for early deliveries; sales, 8,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt and July deliveries, chiefly July, at 27½c. ℘ gallon. The export clearances hence include 2,588 bbls. for London, and 7,519 bbls. for Bremen. Refined Oil, in cases, has been offered less freely and has been in request at stronger prices, having been quoted at from 31½c.@32¼c. ℘ gallon, with sales reported of about 7,500 cases for forward delivery. Naphtha has been in moderate demand at about 9½c. for shipping order, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls., and 4½c.@4¾c. in bulk, ℘ gallon. The export clearances include 1,240 bbls. for Cork and orders.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand for prompt delivery, chiefly in a jobbing way, at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $29 62@$29 75, chiefly at $29 75 for Western Mess; $25 50@$26 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 50 for Prime, and $28@$29 for City Mess, ℘ bbl. A fair inquiry has been noted for New Mess for forward delivery, and 1,000 bbls. have been sold for August, sellers' options, at $29 50 ℘ bbl. Cut-meats have been inactive but firm. Sales have been reported of 125 packages at 12c.@12¾c. for Shoulders; 17c.@22c. for Western and City Hams; and 22c.@23½c. for Bagged do., ℘ lb. Bacon rules quiet at about 14c. for Cumberland; 14½c.@14¾c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ℘ lb. Lard has been held with more confidence on limited offerings, and has shown more activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls. at 14½c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15c.@15½c. for City, and 16¼c.@16¾c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ℘ lb. Also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, seller July, at 16½c. ℘ lb. Beef continues inactive at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 165 bbls., in lots, at $12@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef is very dull at $25@$28 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for Indian Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $30@$35 for Southern and Western, ℘ bbl. Butter continues quiet, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 1,601 pks. Cheese has been in light demand at from 5c.@8c., as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 10,513 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ℘ lb.	31@33
State firkins, light colored, ℘ lb.	25@27
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ℘ lb.	31@33
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ℘ lb.	26@28
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ℘ lb.	26@30
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ℘ lb.	23@25
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ℘ lb.	30@35
New-York State, fresh pails, ℘ lb.	30@35
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ℘ lb.	30@35
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ℘ lb.	25@27
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ℘ lb.	22@24
Western tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	21@25
Western tubs, ordinary, ℘ lb.	18@20
Western firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	18@20
Common White Western and State, ℘ lb.	11@15

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra ℘ lb.	13½@14½
State Factories, fair to good, ℘ lb.	12 @13
State Factories, ordinary, ℘ lb.	9 @11
State Factories, skimmed, ℘ lb.	5 @10
State Farm Daries, extra, ℘ lb.	12 @13½
State Farm Daries, ordinary to good, ℘ lb.	8 @11

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ℘ lb.	26@27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ℘ lb.	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York. ℘ lb.	18@20
Good extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ℘ lb.	16@18

RICE—Has been in rather better request at steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 85 tcs. Carolina at from $8 50@$8 75; and 1,050 bags Rangoon, in bond, part $3 12½@$3 25, gold, ℘ 100 lbs. We quote on the basis of $8 25@$9, as the extremes, for Carolina; $6 75@$7 12½, currency, for Rangoon, and $2 87½@$3 25, gold, for do., in bond, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair request and quoted steady, including Turk's Island at 35c.@36c.; Cadiz, 30c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 30@$1 35; Liverpool Fine at $2@$2 40, by the invoice, ℘ sack. Jobbers store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 40c.@45c.; Cadiz, 40c.@42½c., ℘ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 10@$3 25; Marshall's, Deakin's and Worthington's do., $2@$2 12½; Higgins' do., $2 30@$2 40; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $1 90@$2; Liverpool Ground, $1 50 ℘ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETER—Has been more active, and quoted stronger in price; sales have been reported here of 1,400 bags Crude at 8c., gold; and at Boston of 1,000 bags do. at 9c., currency, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—The market shows less firmness for most kinds, and the demand is less urgent. We quote: Clover at 14c.@14½c. for new, ℘ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 25@$2 30; Timothy, $7@$7 50; Canary, $3 25@$5 50, currency; Calcutta Linseed, $2 15@$2 25 at Boston and here, gold, ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported of 6,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, to arrive at Boston, mainly late shipments, at $2 15, gold, ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been inactive since our last, including Deer, Honduras, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@34c.; Para, 40c., gold, ℘ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@30c., currency; Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@41c., currency, ℘ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request and quoted steady, including Castile at 11½c.@12c.; Colgate's Pale, 8¾c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6¾c., ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been very quiet, including Mace at $1 22½@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 10; Cassia at 47c.; Cloves at 25¾c.@26c.; Pepper at 26¾c.@27½c.; Pimento at 18½c.@19c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—The dealings in Raw have been on a moderate scale on the basis of about previous quotations; sales, 930 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9¾c.@11¼c., and 262 boxes Havana at 10c., ℘ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba firm at 9½c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9¾c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10¾c.@10⅞c., ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9¾c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c., ℘ lb. We further quote Box Sugars in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 8¾c.@9¾c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9¾c.@10½c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 14, at 10¾c.@11c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 11¾c.@12½c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 12½c.@13c.; boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 12c.@13c. ℘ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 8¼c.@9¾c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9½c.@10c.; Manila, Current, Clayed and Superior, at 8⅛c.@9c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, ranging from 11½c.@13⅝c., as extremes, ℘ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 13½c.; Granulated, 13¼c.; Ground, 13⅜c.; White, A, 12¾c.; Yellow, C, 12¼c., ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 110,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Inferior to Prime; 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 16¼c.@20½c.; 25,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@14¼c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—All descriptions have been in light request, including green common to fair Hyson, in job lots' 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gun-powder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gun-powder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gun-powder, $1 25@$1 65, common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c., good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c., extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30, ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—An improved demand has been noted for Kentucky, of which 675 hhds. have been sold at from 6¾c.@13c. ℘ lb. There has been a moderate call for Ohio Seed-leaf, of which 125 cases have been sold, part at 16c.; also 100 cases Western on private terms. Of Havana, 100 bales were sold at 85c.@$1 05, currency; and 96 bales, in bond, at 42½c., gold, ℘ lb.; and of Yara, 234 bales, in bond, on private terms. We quote: *Kentucky*—Frosted Lugs, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7¾c.; Sound Lugs, 7½c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Medium Leaf, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Good Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 11½c.@13c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c., &c. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c. for old, and 12½c.@14c. for new; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for old, and 15c.@25c. for new; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for old, and 42c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old and 9c.@10c. for new; average lots, 16c.@25c. for old and 18c.@25c. new; wrappers, 20c.@35c. for old and 16c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old and 8½c.@9¾c. for new; average lots, 18c.@25c. for old and 10½c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 25c.@45c. for old and 15c.@30c. for new, ℘ lb. *Havana*—Common, 72½c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@87½c.; Fine, 90c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 85c.@87½c., nominal; II cut, $1@$1 02½; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; Bright work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been more active and rather firmer; sales 620 bbls. at 99c.@$1, chiefly at $1 for wood and iron-hoop pks. ℘ gallon; receipts, 707 bbls.

WOOL—The offerings have been more liberal, particularly of new clip, and prices have been weak and irregular, on a very light call from all classes of buyers.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents, ℘ lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	40@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@46
Common and ¼ fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	52@54
Extra and XX fleece	46@49
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@45
Common and ¼ fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	40@43
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	40@42
Unwashed fleeces	30@31
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	20@30
Common Fleece	17@19
Common Fleece, burry	15@19
Santa Fé.	
Washed White Fleece	24@29
Unwashed White Fleece	20@22
Black	19@20
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P	27@30
Spring Clip, A. 1	25@29
Spring Clip, A. 2	24@29
Spring Clip, B.	23@28
Spring Clip, S.	18@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. P	21@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. 1	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. 2	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, B.	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, S.	17@20
Burry lots 3c.@8c. ℘ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	20@37
Pulled, superfine	30@35
Pulled, low	24@32
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@45
Superfine	38@45
No. 1	26@33
No. 2	11@14
Lambs	36@40
Western Limed Pulled	34@37
Southern Limed Pulled	34@37
Tub-washed	44@50
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Hope	28@32
Mexican	16@20
Buenos Ayres Merino	26@30
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	25@28

FREIGHTS—Though without remarkable activity the market shows rather more firmness. For Liverpool there were taken 400 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 38,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ℘ bushel; 2,000 boxes Cheese at 30s. ℘ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; and 7,800 bushels Wheat on private terms. For Bristol, 47,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9d. ℘ bushel. For Bremen, a North German bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 3s. 4½d. ℘ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a bark from Philadelphia, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum for Gibraltar and orders, at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl., or 3d. off ℘ bbl. if to a direct port. For Alexandria, an American brig, with 400 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ℘ bbl., and 7,700 cases do. at 30c. ℘ case.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 8, 1870.

Trade in horned-cattle continues firm at the small advance quoted in our last report. At Communipaw Yards, this forenoon, trade was slow, but steady. The cattle were generally a fair lot, but the Texans were coarse and carried little beef. Prices ranged from 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb. for Western cattle, and from 10c.@11c. ℘ lb. for Texan Steers. Market closed firm.

SALES TODAY.

T. H. Dalbey sold for S. W. Allerton & Co. 53 Illinois Steers, from common to good, at 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.; weight, 6¾ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for S. W. Allerton & Co. 118 Illinois Steers, a nice, tidy drove, at an average of 15½c. ℘ lb.; weight, 6¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 68 Ohio Steers, from common to good, at 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.; weight, 7 cwt.; 56 Ohio Steers, from common to good, at 14½c.@16c. ℘ lb.; weight, 7¼ cwt.; 68 Ohio Steers, fair cattle, from 15c.@16c. ℘ lb.; weight 7 cwt. Also sold for selves 125 Texans, light and coarse, from 10c.@11c. ℘ lb.; weight 4½ cwt.; and for Hedges & Taylor 71 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 14½c.@16c. ℘ lb.; weight 6¾ cwt.; and again, for some 82 Illinois steers, from common to good, from 14¼c.@16c. ℘ lb.; weight 7 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Kase & Hauver sold 247 common Ohio Sheep, average weight 67 lbs. ℘ head, at 4½c. ℘ lb.; 242 common Ohio Sheep, average weight 67 lbs. ℘ head, at 4½c. ℘ lb. Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by W. Pidcock for week ending July 2, 1870, 4,254 head; price received, $21,507 40; range of prices, 4½c@8c. ℘ lb. for Sheep, 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb. for Lambs. Weekly report of Sheep sold by R. Bellis, for week ending July 2, 1870, 1,456 head; price received, $6,574 61; range of prices, 5c.@7c. ℘ lb. Market dull for common stock. Prime sheep in demand.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

McBride and Bartlett report the market high, and light Bacon Pigs in demand. Hogs scarce. City Dressed sold this forenoon from 12c.@12¼c. ℘ lb. General view is that prices cannot continue high chiefly owing to the immense cost of ice. Fears are entertained for the coming week. Market lively this forenoon.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MINNIE'S LUCK. Leading characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Leona Cavender, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Grand collection of curiosities on exhibition.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
Court-st., corner Jarolemon-st.
USED UP and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Stuart Robson, Fawcett, Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Miss Lina Edwin.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

Much uneasiness is still felt in Paris, owing to the complications growing out of the Spanish question. On Thursday night the Rentes at the Bourse touched the lowest point reached for years. The Spanish Minister in Paris is said to have received instructions to notify the French Government of the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD. Nothing definite has been heard from Prussia; and NAPOLEON, it is reported, will not be content with an evasive reply. PRIM is thought to have meant hostility when Spain notified the Great Powers of the choice. The Spanish Minister was notified on the 3d inst. GRAMMONT'S dispatch to Spain was made public yesterday. In it, the Duke asks Spain "to renounce the only candidate for the throne who is altogether disagreeable." It is reported in Paris that all general officers of the Prussian army have been ordered to rejoin their respective corps without delay. The whole question is to be discussed in the French Senate on the 15th inst. The Spanish Minister was to start for Madrid, last night, to endeavor to conciliate all parties. A conference of Ministers was held yesterday, at which Austria, England and Italy were represented. They sympathize with France. Military movements and commands are discussed and various rumors are afloat. A dispatch from Madrid states that MONTPENSIER has ordered his adherents to support the HOHENZOLLERN. Extracts from both the French and Spanish Press are given in full. The latter is divided on the question. The excitement in London continues intense, but the general sentiment is that war will be avoided.

EUROPE.

The dogma of infallibility, it is announced, will be proclaimed in Rome on the 17th inst., with great pomp and ceremony. The publication will be made in the Church of Leo IV., and the Pope will occupy the veritable chair of St. Peter. Although the vote on the last chapter, which pertains directly to infallibility, has not yet been taken, advices from Rome received in Paris and London are to the effect that the dogma will be adopted and proclaimed, as above stated....The Chinamen in Paris, fearing the popular anger, have carefully kept within doors since the dispatches in regard to the Pekin massacre were received; but the excitement in reference to the Spanish question has been such as to overshadow the news from China....In the British Parliament, yesterday, the Irish Land bill was passed by the Lords.... JOHN BRIGHT, it is reported, is restored to health.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the first bill called up was that relieving from political disabilities some seventy-five Kentuckians. Among the names was that of GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, Ex-General in the Confederate army, and formerly Street Commissioner of this City. After some debate his name, and also that of BASIL DUKE, were stricken from the list, and the bill then passed. A general disability bill relieving about 5,000 of those engaged in the rebellion, was subsequently passed, after certain names had been stricken therefrom. St. Joseph, Mo., was made a port of delivery. It was ordered that the Army Appropriation bill be taken up today. A resolution of inquiry as to the emancipation of slavery in Cuba, was adopted. By a vote of 29 to 25 the Georgia bill was taken up, and, to expedite business, the House amendments to the bill, as passed by the Senate, were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered. Pending a debate on a bill to prohibit the enforcement of contracts for servile labor, which involves the Chinese question, a recess was taken until evening. At the evening session the bill providing for the payment of the Hudson Bay claims was passed, and a committee of conference appointed on the Georgia bill. The consideration of the Coolie Contract bill was resumed. Without disposing of the question, the Senate, at 10½ P. M., went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a large amount of business was transacted. The Arkansas contested election case of CAMERON *vs.* ROOTS, was tabled. Reports from Conference Committees on the Post-office appropriations, and upon the bills for the relief of certain army and naval officers, were concurred in. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed, all the amendments being agreed to, and it now goes to the President. The bill in reference to enlistments in the Marine Corps, and several bills of minor importance, were also passed. At 12½ P. M. the additional Deficiency bill, covering items amounting $1,733,343, was taken up and debated. Mr. DAWES made another speech in favor of economy. He was replied to by Mr. PETERS, and then the discussion assumed a personal character. The subject of publishing debates in the *Globe* was also again discussed. The bill was finally passed, with several amendments. The remainder of the session was devoted to reports from the Judiciary Committee. A bill regulating the mode of ratifying constitutional amendments was passed by a vote of 128 to 54. The bill makes it unlawful for any State officers to certify a repeal of a ratification when once made, and affixes a penalty of fine and imprisonment for an attempt to repeal such ratification when once consummated. A bill in reference to the resignation of judicial officers incapacitated by disease to discharge their duties, allowing the President to accept said resignation, the salary to be continued, was also passed; and, at 4½ P. M., the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A most destructive fire broke out in Manchester, N. H., about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, which burned over six acres of buildings, destroying property valued at $250,000, insured to about one-half the amount. No lives were lost, but 200 families were rendered homeless..The greater part of the town of Millerton, Cal., was burned on the 3d inst.

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania yesterday, among other cases decided was that of Dr. SCHOEPPE. The motion for opening judgment in a further writ of error was refused.

The New-Hampshire State Fair will be held at Manchester during the first week of September, and every effort is being made to make it a great success.

On Thursday afternoon, the Commercial Oil Works of KIRKPATRICK & LYONS, at Pittsburg, Penn., were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $20,000. And yesterday morning the freight warehouses of the St. Louis and Vandalia and Illinois Central Railway Companies, located at St. Louis, were burned to the ground, together with their contents. The loss at the latter fire is heavy.

Judgments in railway bond cases, to the amount of $298,000, were rendered at a recent session of the United States Circuit Court in Iowa.

A Synod of the Presbyterian Church, both branches, is now in session at St. Louis, Mo.

At the Iron Moulders' Convention, in Philadelphia, yesterday, a resolution was introduced protesting against the introduction of coolie labor in the country.

The Whitbeck anti-rent trial was continued, yesterday, at Ballston. Judge A. B. JAMES, of Ogdensburg, is the presiding Justice. The prosecution will probably rest the case today, and it is expected that it will be concluded by Thursday next.

The Knights of St. Crispin held a meeting in San Francisco, last evening, to protest against the further introduction of Chinese laborers. The census deputies in California have received instructions from Marshal MORRIS to carefully enumerate the Chinese, as, under the Fourteenth Amendment, classifying them as residents, the State, it is said, will be entitled to another Congressman. Several hundred Chinamen left San Francisco, yesterday, for Georgia.

The Pullman palace cars were on Wednesday withdrawn from the Central Pacific Railway.

A challenge from MCCOOLE to ALLEN, to fight for a belt and the excursion money, was yesterday issued in St. Louis.

The examination in the case of the missing bonds belonging to the estate of the late JOHN ALEXANDER, was concluded before the Surrogate, Mr. HUTCHINGS, yesterday. The Surrogate announced that on Monday next he would grant an order for the delivery to Mrs. BURKE, the daughter and executrix of Mr. ALEXANDER, of the bonds deposited in the Union Trust Company, unless there had been an order of the Superior Court directing them to be kept there pending the litigation now going on in that Court.

The engine-house and shop of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, at Brockville, Canada, was burned on Thursday night. Loss, $100,000.

The Dominion Government has been notified by the Home authorities that a sufficient force will be retained in Canada to garrison Quebec and Halifax.

The Grand Sire of the Order of Odd Fellows leaves today on the Bremen steamer *Main*, to establish Odd Fellowship in Germany and other foreign lands. The steamer *Seth Low* will take a party of his friends down the bay to see him off, leaving from Franklin-street at 12 o'clock M.

Affairs about the Custom-house were quiet yesterday, and the parties interested in the proposed changes were disposed to await the result of the contest at Washington. It is not expected here that a decision will be arrived at before Tuesday of next week, as the testimony in the hands of Senator FENTON relating to Mr. MURPHY, is of a very voluminous character, and it will take some time to consider it.

The Prospect in Europe.

The discussion in the French Senate on the Spanish difficulty will not take place until the 15th instant, and in the meantime there will doubtless be a great effort made to preserve the peace of Europe. The feeling in England appears to be decidedly on the side of France, and it would be very strange if it were otherwise. In the first place, the English people have had enough of being dragged through the mire through the German alliances of their own royal family. They would be little disposed to see the Government acting in a way to suit the convenience of the most aggressive Power in Europe. The feeling in favor of NAPOLEON is very strong in England, partly because the Emperor has proved himself a faithful ally for some years past, and partly because the ambition of Prussia has not been regarded with much more favor there than in France. The suspicion that BISMARCK and PRIM had joined in an intrigue to extend the power of the Prussian house beyond the Pyrenees would be amply sufficient to excite great opposition in England.

That military preparations should be going on in France can scarcely be regarded as a very serious indication of the turn which affairs are likely to take. The Emperor was never liable to the weakness of placing himself in a position where he could be caught at a disadvantage. He would probably not be unwilling to enter at once into a struggle which has long been impending. If it be true that his popularity in France is on the decline, he could not obtain a better opportunity of retrieving it than by seeking a war with Prussia. A successful war would do more to gratify the French people than any civil or political benefit the Emperor could confer upon them. Even the preparations which are now going on in Paris will be sufficient to rouse the blood of the people. Unless Prussia recedes from the position she has taken up, there seems to be no escape from a war in which, whatever might befall the principal contestants, Spain would almost certainly be crushed. The inclination of the rest of Europe would probably be to narrow the area of hostilities as much as possible; but events might soon occur which would leave England, Russia and Austria no alternative but to join in the struggle. It is the knowledge of this fact in England which has caused so much excitement in stocks and consols. It is impossible for any one to say that if France and Prussia entered into a war, England would certainly be able to keep out of it. Mr. GLADSTONE is for peace at all times, and almost at any price; but the voice of the people sometimes drowns that of the Prime Minister. There are many indications that, if sufficient provocation were given, a war would not be regarded with invincible repugnance by the bulk of the English people.

The Income Tax.

A correspondent addresses us in reference to the article we published yesterday on the income tax. He says:

> "I have read with much interest the article in this morning's TIMES, in regard to the continuance of the income tax. I do not think it touches the tenderest point in the matter. There are few, comparatively, who pay this tax. Let us concede this: but all are required to come forward and disclose their private accounts. Hence you will find that all the non-payers are quite as bitter against the tax as are those who pay. The intrusive character of the tax is its very worst feature, and its continuance will injure the party that sustains it."

This point is always worth consideration, and although we have once or twice addressed ourselves to it, we are quite willing to answer it once more.

In the first place, the income tax as an invention for raising money on behalf of the Government ought to be kept distinct from mistakes which are made in the method of levying it. If we have adopted a bungling method, let us blame our own machinery, and not an impost which answers its purpose very well in other countries, and might be made extremely useful in this.

Our correspondent says that "all are required to come forward and disclose their private accounts," whether they are actually liable to the tax or not. This is not quite accurately stated. The assessment paper is filled in, and taken to the Assessor, who requires a statement under oath that the return is truthfully made. As a rule, people are not required to disclose details of their private accounts. An Assessor here and there may, for aught we know, be tempted to make the most of his "little brief authority;" but a letter to Mr. DELANO would soon rectify that. In nine cases out of ten, a man's statement that his return is correct is received without hesitation.

But people might be secured still more effectually against what our correspondent calls the "intrusive character" of the income tax. The assessment paper should be left at every house, and returned to the Assessor properly filled in. The citizen ought not to be required to appear before the Assessor at all, unless in cases of dispute. When the assessment paper is not returned, an assessment should be made according to the best judgment of the Collector. The citizen might appeal against this if he thought proper, but he could not complain of being put to that inconvenience, since it would be brought upon him by his own neglect.

It may be said that there would be cheating, and that false returns would be made. So they are now, if we may believe the opponents of the tax. In all probability there would be less dishonesty under the proposed system than under that at present in force. People who are really liable to the tax would pay it without much reluctance if they only knew that thereby they were lightening their other burdens. The more you pay in income tax, the less you *ought* to be called upon to pay in other ways. The income tax is preferable to most indirect taxes, because so little of it is lost in collection; and therefore in the end it is the *cheapest* tax which people can pay. They ought not, however, to be subjected to the operation of the "screw" in all directions at once. With reduced duties on articles used in domestic life, and relief from vexatious imposts devised in the interests of monopolists, a moderate income tax could scarcely be regarded as a great evil. Most people, however, prefer to have the Government take money out of their pockets without their seeing exactly how the thing is done, and this feeling explains much of the hostility to the income tax.

Organized Emigration.

Efforts to promote emigration are abundant, but of organized emigration, with its manifold advantages, economic and social, there is little or none. Several of the Western States have long employed active agents to make their resources and advantages known abroad; California has been added to the number; and since their reconstruction, two or three of the Southern States have tried to turn the example to their own account. Whether these endeavors have greatly augmented the volume of emigration, we are unable to decide; but that they have contributed to the rapid settlement of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other portions of the North-west, there can be no reasonable doubt. Equally effective have been the plans of the older of the land-grant railroad companies, the multiplication of which promises yet greater activity in this direction.

The time is propitious for measures intended to promote and facilitate emigration. In England, especially, the subject attracts unusual attention. Demands are made upon the Government for aid to enable multitudes of artisans to escape from the struggle which seems each succeeding year to consign the working classes of that country to deeper and more hopeless poverty. The intervention of the House of Commons has been invoked, but to no purpose. The leave-alone principle is omnipotent in the policy of the British Government whenever the contest between capital and labor is concerned. Mr. GOSCHEN undertakes to prove that the alleged sufferings of poverty are more imaginary than real—that the working people of England are well off, and that the trouble arises from their inability to appreciate the fact. So the Gladstone Government folds its hands, and leaves emigration movements to take their course. Beyond sending a few hundreds in troop-ships to Canada, it does nothing. Philanthropic societies have been formed here and there to assist emigration to the colonies; but all that is accomplished in this way is as a mere drop in the vast human stream which ceaselessly flows from the old countries of Europe to the New World.

The great mass of independent emigration finds its way hither. We speak of the self-reliant classes, who, though sorely pressed, are able to seek new homes without the aid of Government, or benevolent associations. The small farmer, tired of a tenancy which yields little beside a living—the mechanic, whose thrift has enabled him to lay aside a small provision for a rainy day, but who sees no future for his children amidst a competition that is intense and merciless—both turn their thoughts to the United States. They go to the Western States, and after a season of trial, ordinarily attain independence and comparative prosperity. They are deterred awhile by the absence of systematic arrangements for their mutual benefit; the expense and discomfort of the voyage, and of the inland journey, are heightened by the same circumstance; and the same cause operates to their loss and discouragement after they reach the State they have selected. The help which the States or the railroad companies render ends abruptly just where organization should begin.

Voluntary, self-reliant organization has in many instances proved most beneficial. Scattered over Wisconsin and Iowa are well-to-do settlements, whose foundations were laid in some European association. There are settlements formed by societies, whose members—mechanics in the old land, farmers in the new—testify to the value of the co-operative principle as applied to emigration. Kansas is now reaping profit from the same source. These movements have for the most part been crude; imperfect, considering the scanty resources that are available, they must almost necessarily be. But they serve to indicate the desire on the part of large bodies of intending emigrants to avail themselves of methods of mutual help, and at the same time to show how those on this side who would promote immigration may usefully enlarge and amend their plans.

Organization is the one thing needful. Hundreds of thousands will come, as hitherto, without it. States will grow and corporations will derive gain from their lands, whether there be organized emigration or not. But it remains yet to be recognized how much growth and settlement might be accelerated, and the introduction of most desirable classes secured, by the adoption of measures that would confer on emigrants all the benefits of associated effort up to their arrival at their destination, and thereafter secure to them comforts and facilities for which, under other circumstances, they must wait a long period. The transfer of a family from a far-off home to a new land in the West, is not a trifling enterprise even to those most favorably situated. To the mass of emigrants it is a task involving more trials and hardships than most of us are able to comprehend. Many of these trials nothing can avert. But the greater number might be lessened, if not extinguished, by judicious organization. The wonder is, that a principle admitted to be so valuable in other matters has been so generally neglected in this.

Representation in Congress.

The new Apportionment bill has passed the Senate with very little opposition. It fixes the number of Representatives at three hundred, the proportion in excess of the present number to be elected by general ticket. The increase was, of course, the result of an unwillingness to deprive existing Congressional districts of their Representatives, which would have happened in some of the Eastern and Middle States if the present number of Representatives had been retained. The movement is, doubtless, destined to enlarge the size of the House of Representatives to an extent we cannot now foresee. It will be well to look at the history of the formation of that body, and point out some of the consequences of increasing the number of its members.

The Constitution provides for the election of Representatives of the people, and for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of each State, a census is ordered to be taken every ten years—new States admitted during the interval being entitled to one Representative only until after the census following their admission. It was provided that no Congressional district should consist of less than thirty thousand persons, and Gen. WASHINGTON went so far as to veto the apportionment of the surplus Representatives to States which had the largest fractions of the requisite number to constitute another district, upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. This ratio gave 120 members to the House of Representatives. Each successive census increased the number until it reached 233, where it has remained for many years, the districts becoming much larger with the increasing population of the country. The present census will show us whether this basis is increased or diminished by the change in the apportionment from 233 to 300 members of Congress.

The power of the United States Government has been exercised largely since the war in matters which Congress formerly left exclusively to the States. The taxing power has been put in force in a more direct manner than of old, and the acts of the National Government have been made to bear more directly upon individuals. Where power is acquired by an organized body, it is usually retained much more tenaciously than it can be by an individual; and we must look for the continuance of this authority of Congress wherever it is incidental to the taxing power. This renders necessary a large amount of legislation on the part of Congress, which was formerly conducted by the several States. It is, therefore, more and more important that the people should be represented in Congress as largely as is consistent with the facilities for transacting business. Such a body may become too unwieldy for efficient action. While, therefore, we recognize the necessity of some increase, it is all important that enlargements in the future should be made with the greatest caution.

Another point of great moment is the effect which such an increase will have upon the relative efficiency of the House of Representatives and the Senate. By the admission of new States the membership of the latter body has been materially enlarged, while the House has remained stationary at 233 members, and the present addition of sixty-seven will not more than restore the proportions which the two bodies had to one another forty, or even thirty years ago. But the Senators, as the representatives of States, cannot be increased indefinitely. It will, therefore, be well to consider which body will have the advantage on subjects of legislation common to both. The smaller the body the more efficient will be its action. This principle was recognized by the framers of the Constitution when they gave to the Senate executive powers not to be shared by the other House, such as the authority to make treaties and appointments. The peculiarly representative character of the other House is recognized in its exclusive right to originate money bills. With these exceptions, the ordinary powers of legislation are substantially shared by each. The action of the Senate, rather than of the House, has been looked to by the country during the present session as likely to shape the legislation of the year. Work of a higher grade will naturally be expected from the Senate, but the power of organization, of combining to produce results, must be even a greater cause of efficient action. If we look for the source of the great power which Congress has acquired in the past few years at the expense of the Executive, we shall undoubtedly find it in the organization of the Committee of Fifteen, to which was delegated the first right of reporting on all measures for the reconstruction of the Union. Had this authority been exercised by the two Houses of Congress directly, it is scarcely probable that they would have acquired so complete a control of the situation as the Committee managed to seize and retain.

It is to the last degree important that the system of checks which the two Houses impose upon each other should not be materially disturbed. The balance of power aimed at by the framers of the Constitution in the organization of Congress has hitherto been well preserved; but the Legislature ought never to become absolved from constant watchfulness on the part of the people.

Shot by a Burglar.

A more shocking crime than that which was perpetrated on Tuesday night, at Milford, Conn., we are seldom called upon to record. Murders and outrages in the bar-room and the street are unfortunately but too common. When a man is struck down on his own threshold, as in the case of Mr. ROGERS in this City in the Winter of 1868, the event excites unusual interest, for it appeals to the domestic sympathies of every one in the community. In this new instance the circumstances are, if possible, even more distressing. There are many nervous persons who, when they hear strange noises about their houses at night, lie trembling with apprehension lest burglars should have entered their premises. What is generally an unfounded alarm, or nothing more formidable than an attack of nightmare, proved a frightful reality in the town of Milford on Tuesday night.

Mr. NATHAN FENN, a respectable country merchant, appears to have been a mark for thieves for some time past. Many attempts had been made to break into his house, and Mr. FENN appears to have been taught habits of caution, for on Tuesday night, on retiring to rest, he put all the money he had in the place, about two hundred dollars, under his pillow. He was fast asleep when, at 2 o'clock in the morning, his wife became convinced that she heard a burglar in the room. She roused her husband, and as soon as he understood what was the matter, he rose and followed the man into an inner room. The wife threw up the window and screamed out for help, but she had scarcely time to do that before the catastrophe occurred. Mr. FENN, it is supposed, had courageously seized the robber, and was doubtless trying to make sure of his prisoner. All that we know for certain is that Mrs. FENN heard a pistol shot, and in a moment afterward her husband staggered into the room holding his hand to his side, and exclaiming, "Wife, I am shot." He fell to the ground, and died in a quarter of an hour.

The whole occurrence must have seemed like an awful dream to the unhappy wife. The household was aroused, and the neighbors called in—but in the general tumult and agitation the assassin had no difficulty in making his escape. He was seen by Mrs. FENN to run from the premises, and to be joined by an accomplice—and then the two ruffians disappeared together. The heartfelt sympathies of the public will be with the poor wife and children who are thus suddenly plunged into the deepest affliction. When the head of a household is removed by death in the ordinary course of nature, the sorrow of the survivors is poignant enough. But for a wife to see her husband perish suddenly by violent means, in the dead of night, and before there has been time to offer him the solace of affection or religion—this is a fate which the hardest heart cannot think upon unmoved. We cannot attempt to proffer consolation to Mrs. FENN in this appalling situation, but we may all hope to see the infamous assassin who committed this deed brought to justice. There must be some means of hunting him down. The Police ought to be everywhere on the alert to watch for the two criminals, accursed of heaven who slunk out of Milford on Wednesday morning, with the blood of a fellow creature crying out from the ground against them.

The Effects of a Holiday.

After Christmas there is generally an epidemic of crime. The same unfortunate phenomenon is repeated whenever a general holiday occurs. The Fourth of July is no exception to the rule. We expect noise, confusion, and many accidents on that day. People who play with gunpowder must expect to get burned. Of course there is a limit to this diversion, and the most ardent patriotism ought to hesitate before selecting the neighborhood of a hospital for its fusilade of joy. Capt. MAYNE REID, in a letter to a morning contemporary, feelingly sets forth the sufferings of the patients in St. Luke's Hospital from this cause on the last Fourth of July. It is easy to conceive, as he alleges, that death has not only been accelerated, but actually caused, by the nervous excitement and torture resulting from such a disturbance. It is harder to understand how any persons, with the ordinary instincts of humanity, could have so slighted, as the residents of the vicinity are said to have slighted, the sufferings of sick and dying men. If individual charity is insufficient to regulate this matter, it should be attended to by the municipal authorities, and an ordinance enacted forbidding the discharge of any fire-arm or fire-work within a limited distance of any hospital. A still more effectual protection would be to have the hospitals themselves properly isolated, though in a crowded city that is not always feasible.

This, however, is a minor grievance compared with the startling developments which are coming to us, concerning the new-fashioned way we have of celebrating the anniversary of our national independence. Daily since the Fourth our files have been teeming with stories of murders and violence in all sections of the country. Everywhere men have been shot, or stabbed, or beaten to death, and the fatal revelry still goes on. All the desperate portion of the community seem to have devised a new excuse for plunging headlong into what the reporters call a "carnival" of crime. And the strange part of it is, that it is in the country and not the cities, that this frenzy has been most violent. In quiet rural lanes, in fresh clover patches, corpses have been found hacked and slashed out of all semblance of humanity. Boys, paddling after lillies, have dragged ghastly bodies of slaughtered men from the weeds and sedge of the waters' side; farmers' wives going home in the twilight have seen murder being done in the fields as they passed, and scarcely gave it a thought.

It is difficult to trace the connection between the event and its apparent consequences, or to see why the celebration of a holiday should lead to all sorts of wild license. And yet the sudden and startling increase of bloodshed, on and after every general holiday, seems to point to the fatal influence of alcohol. Some people cannot enjoy themselves without getting drunk. The first thing many a hard-working man does on a holiday is to fly to the whisky bottle. Perhaps if it were easier than it is to pass the day in some healthy place of resort, like Coney Island, this tendency might decrease. Rational amusements are fatal to the "sample" rooms. When we have a Crystal Palace, and when Coney Island is swept clean of murderers and highwaymen, it will be possible for people out on a holiday to pass a few pleasant hours without the aid of strong liquors.

There was a time when a diplomatic difficulty like that in which France, Spain, and Prussia are now involved would have sent gold upward with the velocity of a balloon. The remarkable quietness of the gold market yesterday and on Thursday, notwithstanding ominous dispatches, shows that we have reached a stage at which the power of the gold gamblers is small. Congress, by pandering to the inflationists or otherwise blundering in its financial policy, might do mischief; but without some help of that character, the speculators will remain almost powerless. For deliverance from their clutches, honest men can scarcely be too thankful.

* * *

Among the points of difference between the Senate and the House in reference to the Funding scheme, we see no mention made of that very objectionable feature of the House bill which empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to expend surplus gold in the purchase of bonds, almost without stint; or of that other objectionable clause which virtually converts the Treasury into a bank and multiplies difficulties in the way of resumption. These provisions, or anything like them, cannot be required to fairly test the feasibility of funding. That is a question which will be best answered by a simple measure, relating to it alone. These extraneous features are incumbrances which ought to be discarded.

* * *

There is probably no chance of the enactment this session, of the bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee, providing for reciprocal trade with Prince Edward's Island. The people of the island have thus far disregarded the threats, and spurned the temptations, which have been employed to induce their acceptance of confederation; and they have evinced a disposition to cultivate friendly commercial relations with this country. This bill is the preliminary overture, and will, no doubt, be made the basis of discussion by the Provincial Legislature. The products of the island, it is proposed, shall be admitted at reduced duties; the manufactures and products of the United States to be in turn admitted on the same terms as articles received from Great Britain or her Provinces. A liberal policy on trade matters, toward the Provinces, is quite as desirable for political as for business reasons.

* * *

At last it appears certain that Georgia is to be readmitted into the family of States. She has been so long in what the philosophers call "a state of becoming," and the final close of her period of probation has been so frequently announced, that nothing short of its official declaration will be generally accepted as a satisfactory end to the needlessly protracted difficulty. The proposals reported from the House were of a sufficiently comprehensive, and at the same time sufficiently simple, character to reduce the question to very small dimensions. The action of the Conference Committee upon them may be expected to be prompt and final.

* * *

The announcement has been so often made, without any corresponding result, of the "final" promulgation of the dogma of infallibility, that the telegram definitely fixing it for the 17th inst. must be received with caution. The present piece of intelligence has, however, an air of circumstantial detail about it which affords, to some extent, a guarantee for its correctness. It has already been made sufficiently obvious that a new dogma is destined to become an element of dissension and schism in the Church of Rome, and its historical importance consists mainly in the sinister influence it must exert on the future of the most powerful religious society in the world. The verdict of enlightened Christendom has already been passed upon this latest folly of the Curia and the Papal Chair, and may be best expressed by the old Roman aphorism, *Quem deus vult perdere prius dementat.*

* * *

It seems that there is a ray of hope for consumers of coal during the approaching Winter. It is asserted that, notwithstanding the suspension of work for three months by the Pennsylvania miners, the supply of anthracite ready for the market is nearly a million of tons in excess of that at this date last year. Miner are resuming work, and there is no present prospect of a scarcity of coal, or an increase of prices. The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* advises consumers of anthracite not to be impatient or apprehensive, nor to resort to unnecessary purchases, which would inevitably force the price upward. It is of opinion that there is coal enough for all possible requirements at present prices. This will be good news for the consumers, to most of whom a large increase in the price is always a serious calamity.

* * *

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, has been tendered an independent renomination, with the understanding that, after being elected, he shall be chosen for the United States Senate. The offer had a suspiciously Democratic appearance, and was very properly declined. Meanwhile, the Governor's friends have organized a canvass for the Senatorship, and are pushing it actively. Very few men have achieved so large a measure of popularity, in so short a time, as Gov. CHAMBERLAIN. For four years he has filled the Executive chair, and there now seems to be an almost spontaneous movement to transfer him to the Senate Chamber in Washington. There can be very little doubt of its success.

* * *

At the Nineteenth German Educational Congress, lately held in Vienna, and attended by 5,000 school-masters and school-mistresses, the chief questions discussed were identical with those which are exciting attention in other parts of the world. The necessity for technical education was strongly urged; a protest was entered against any religious teaching of a dogmatic kind, and some advance in the system of female education was admitted on all sides to be a necessity. On the latter point it was recommended that the education of girls should be made compulsory up to the age of sixteen years, that they should be instructed in various trades and professions, and that their education in convents should be strongly condemned.

* * *

A newspaper contest of some acerbity has been waged between Mr. CARL DITTMAR, of Boston, and Prof. MOWBRAY, on the subject of the relative merits of dualin and nitro-glycerine. Without entering into the scientific and practical points at issue, it may be sufficient to say that Mr. DITTMAR claims that the material manufactured by him, and known as dualin, possesses an explosive power superior to that of nitro-glycerine, and the liability to accidental explosion is very much less. Mr. DITTMAR is engaged in perfecting a process of packing his explosive, which he hopes will reduce the risk of accident to a very infinitesimal point. Considering the public necessity which exists for finding a substitute for nitro-glycerine, the result of Mr. DITTMAR'S experiments will be awaited with interest.

A Note to Journalists—The Family of the Late Dr. Brock, of the Richmond Enquirer.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 7, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late melancholy occurrence at the Capitol of Virginia has elicited so spontaneous and hearty an expression of sympathy, and such substantial proofs of practical benevolence from almost every quarter of the country, that it is with no slight misgiving and reluctance "The Press Club of Richmond" have determined to mention among their brother journalists the special case of the late Dr. J. B. BROCK, City Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, who was among the victims of that fearful catastrophe, falling at the post of duty. The little Club of which he was a member have of themselves been able to do but little more than lay him away becomingly in his final rest, and to put on record their sincere appreciation of his virtues as a man and his worth as an editor. But they feel that something should be done for those who were dear to him and wholly dependent on him. Dr. BROCK left an interesting young family, consisting of a wife and three children, who are without any means whatever, and entirely incapable of providing for themselves. In his sudden and mortal agony, as testified by survivors who were near him, he forgot himself in remembering them, and his last faltering accents conveyed to them messages of tenderest love. Is it not proper and becoming that the profession to which he belonged should divert to the special behoof of these bereaved and helpless ones, some portion of that generous assistance they are rendering and invoking in behalf of all the sufferers? If you should so think, and recognize in the facts stated, an appeal to yourself for some private effort among those about you who would most naturally and readily sympathize with it, we shall be happy to be the channel through which your kindness for the companion and offspring of a fallen brother may reach its objects; or you may remit to the editors of any of the daily papers of this city—the *Enquirer, Whig, Dispatch, State Journal*, or *Evening News.*

JAMES McDONALD, (late of the *Whig*,)
Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia.
THOS. H. WYNNE, (late of *Eng. & Ex.*,)
Supt. Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.
G. WATSON JAMES, Editor *Old Dominion.*
B. W. GILLIS, Editor *State Journal.*
P. G. COGHLAN, Sec. Chamber of Com.

Selling Poison for Medicine.

From the New-York Standard, July 8.

We publish today another case of mistake in the administration of drugs, by which a woman came very near losing her life. In this case a little boy was sent to a druggist's for a grain of quinine, but whether he forgot his errand, or addressed an inattentive clerk, does not clearly appear. What is known, however, is that he was supplied with a grain of morphine, which his mother took, and, of course, was only saved from death with great difficulty. In this case the druggist should be censured for selling such a remedy as morphine on the mere verbal application of a child, and the mother deserves scarcely less censure for sending a child to an apothecary for medicine without a prescription. The truth is, an entire revolution is needed in our modes of selling medicines, and, unlike most revolutions, it ought to be a backward movement. Let us go back to the old rule, which is strictly enforced in Europe, forbidding any one to dispense drugs until he has served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and has shown by a thorough examination his fitness for the occupation. Then let such qualified apothecaries be paid corresponding salaries; let there be an end to the anomaly of requiring a drug-clerk to be behind the counter for seventeen or eighteen hours a day, and to sleep in the store the remainder of the twenty-four, ready to answer the night-bell, and we shall hear much less of the "mistakes of drug-clerks."

Kindness to Poor Children.

During many days of last month, when the thermometer fluctuated in the neighborhood of 90°, the heat was almost intolerable to the poor inhabitants of small rooms in tenement houses. While those living in fashionable up-town residences were indulging in ice-cream and other cooling refreshments to alleviate their sufferings, the denizen of the crowded tenement, unable to afford such luxuries, had to endure an agony which was only relieved by the flickering hope of a cooler to-morrow. Within the past month several thousands of the children of these poor people have been kindly treated to ice-cream by the Children's Aid Society at their various schools. There are now so many schools connected with that venerable association that there has been an ice-cream festival at some of them almost every school day for the last four weeks. One hundred and twenty children were feasted with cream and cake yesterday at the Industrial School, No. 709 East Eleventh-street. A considerable number of visitors were present, including parents of the scholars and teachers from other schools. The children went through a variety of exercises, customary on such occasions, in a very satisfactory manner, evincing painstaking effort on the part of the teachers and diligence on the part of the pupils. The exercises closed with a very interesting and practical address by M. DUPUY, Esq., of the Children's Aid Society, wherein he urged the boys to close application to their studies and the cultivation of habits of industry and economy. The Principal of the school is Miss ANNIE VAN VORST, who has the interests of her pupils sincerely at heart.

The Commencement.

The annual Commencement of St. Joseph's Academy, Flushing, took place yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall at that place. The address to the graduates was delivered by Miss M. F. O'BRIEN, and the valedictory by Miss M. J. CLARK. Medals were distributed to the graduates and premiums to the lower classes. The exercises were concluded with an address from Gen. TURNER.

WASHINGTON.

The New-York Collectorship Question—Prompt Dispatch of Business in the House—All the Appropriation Bills Disposed of—Conferences on the Funding Bill—Disposition of the Georgia Bill—Ratification of Constitutional Amendments—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The statement to the effect that Mr. GRINNELL has not resigned his position as Collector, and had never asked for the Naval Office, excites some surprise here, where it is known that at a consultation held here a month ago or more, Mr. GRINNELL being present, it was decided that he should place his resignation at the disposal of the President; and where the further fact is known that subsequently Mr. GRINNELL wrote to the President giving certain reasons why, if he retired from the Collectorship, he must have the Naval Office; that thereupon an effort was made to find some other position for Mr. GRINNELL, so that the necessity for the removal of Gen. MERRITT might be avoided; that the effort failed because Mr. GRINNELL insisted on the Naval Office; and that then the President intimated to some of Gen. MERRITT's friends that, in order to comply with Mr. GRINNELL's request, Gen. MERRITT would have to go. These facts are pretty well known here. There have been no new developments in the case of the New-York nominations today. The Committee on Commerce meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to hear the friends and opponents of Mr. MURPHY. The objections will be chiefly on the score of political heresy; but your correspondent sees no reason to change the opinion already expressed, that Mr. MURPHY will be confirmed. The Commerce Committee will act to-morrow; and should there be an Executive Session all the nominations will be reported.

THE EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The statement telegraphed hence that the President will convene the Senate in Executive Session after the adjournment, has no foundation. He will not do so, if it can possibly be avoided, and to that end all the executive business requiring action at this session will be sent in early next week. The President himself desires the business advanced as rapidly as possible, as he expects to leave for his cottage at Long Branch on the 20th inst.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Attorney-General AKERMAN was sworn into office by Justice WYLIE, of the District Supreme Court, today. He subsequently attended the Cabinet meeting. Judge HOAR left this afternoon for his home in Massachusetts.

PROMPT DISPATCH OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives is, in one sense, resting on its oars. It has now disposed of all the absolutely important business, and is now waiting the return of measures from the Senate which receive either concurrence or non-concurrence, and reference to a committee of conference. There has not been a session for years when, at such a late day, the business has been so well advanced in the popular body. It is usual to hold night sessions constantly for the last four weeks; but there has not been one in the House in a month. This is due in the main to the fact that the House meets at 11 and sits till 5, working steadily all the time, and also to the fact that Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has pressed his bills with a wise discretion, and now has the satisfaction of knowing that every bill can become a law with ease and without confusion or error, before the final adjournment on Friday next. The last Appropriation bill passed today—the Supplemental Deficiency, the chief item in which is $1,000,000 for the ninth census.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Funding bill met this morning, and speedily developed serious grounds for disagreement, which indicate some doubt of their ability to reconcile their differences. The Senate managers are firmly of the opinion that the rate of interest fixed by the House—four per cent.—is entirely too low, and that no part of the debt can be funded at that rate. They also insist on retaining the section of the Senate bill which provides for foreign agencies; and they, moreover, expressed their opposition, in the discussion which ensued, to the House section providing for the reception on gold deposits at three per cent. interest. Without coming to any conclusions the conference adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman. Another meeting was held at 4 o'clock, but no results were reached. The conference will convene again to-morrow morning. At the evening session of the Senate Messrs. HOWARD, HAMLIN and THURMAN were announced as conferees on the Funding bill.

RATIFICATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

In the House, this afternoon, Judge BINGHAM reported, and passed under a suspension of the rules, his bill providing a mode for determining the ratification of constitutional amendments This bill was recently given in full in the TIMES. No amendments were made today. It supplies a much needed want.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Georgia bill was most happily disposed of in the Senate today by a motion to non-concur in the House amendment, and refer the bill to a committee of conference. There was a strong desire on the part of such men as Messrs. HOWARD, WILLIAMS and MORTON, to concur at once in the House bill; but as they were evidently not strong enough to carry it, and as such a motion involved a prospect of further tiresome and weary discussion, and as a motion to non-concur was not debatable, the latter prevailed. It places the admission of the State at this session among the events altogether probable, as it virtually takes the question out of the arena of debate in that very voluble body, the Senate. They may spend some time on the conference report, of course; but it is not very probable. The opinion seems to be that the Committee will agree to a proposition not materially different from the House bill passed week before last.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Senator WILSON today succeeded in getting the Army Appropriation bill set for consideration at 12 o'clock to-morrow, in the Senate. It is understood to be his intention to move the principal part of the Army bill rejected in the Senate last night, in the hope of getting it accepted as an amendment. The House would undoubtedly agree to this. Otherwise it is extremely probable that all efforts at reorganization of the army will fail for this session.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The House Judiciary Committee, to-day, decided adversely on the celebrated McGarrahan claim, by 4 to 6, on the question whether the Committee should take any action toward enabling the New Idria Mining Company to perfect their title to the Panoche Grande tract. The Committee were evenly divided—yeas 5, nays 5. This ends the matter for this session.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, was, on recommendation of the Committee on Commerce, promptly concurred in by the House this morning. The bill as passed appropriates about $3,900,000, of which New-York gets $500,000, as follows:

Hell Gate and East River	$250,000	Little Sodus Bay	$5,000
Hudson River	40,000	Buffalo	80,000
Plattsburg	10,000	Dunkirk	25,000
Ogdensburg	15,000	Olcott	10,000
Oswego	50,000	Charlotte	12,000
Pultneyville	5,000	Oak Orchard	8,000
		Big Sodus Bay	5,000

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Senate, today, removed the political disabilities of nearly 3,700 persons. The small bill of Senator MCCREERY, comprising only Kentuckians, was first passed, after the names of the rebel Gens. GUSTAVUS SMITH and BASIL DUKE had been striken out. The large bill of the Special Committee on Disabilities was then taken up, and passed without amendment.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, was today submitted to the Senate, and agreed to.

THE CHINESE.

Senator STEWART got his bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor before the Senate at the close of the afternoon, and it occupied the whole evening session. Messrs. CASSERLY, DAVIS and NYE spoke against the Chinamen, while Mr. HOWARD spoke in their favor. Mr. SUMNER made a speech praising Chinese character and civilization, and opposing restrictions upon their immigration, and he offered his amendment striking the word "white" from the Naturalization laws. At 10½ it became evident that no decision could be reached to-night, and discussion ensued upon fixing some time when a vote should be taken; but Mr. CONKLING finally moved and carried an Executive Session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TEHUANTEPEC CANAL PROJECT.

Col. J. J. WILLIAMS, the Chief Engineer of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, telegraphs from Havana that he has returned from the City of Mexico on his way to New-York with the maps, plans and profiles of the location of the road, approved by the Government of that country. Col. WILLIAMS recently crossed the Isthmus in company with the Mexican Commissioner. While there, he, in accordance with instructions, made new reconnoissances, and ascertained that there is a sufficiency of water to supply a ship canal.

ALASKA SEAL FISHERY.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive sealed proposals until noon of Wednesday, the 20th of July, for the exclusive right to take fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for the term of twenty years from the 1st day of May, 1870, agreeably to the provisions of an act approved July 1, 1870, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska." In addition to the specific terms prescribed in the act, the successful bidders will be required to provide a suitable building for a public school on each island, and to defray the expenses of maintaining a school therein for not less than eight months in each year, and as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury. Also, to pay to the natives of the islands, for the labor performed by them, such compensation as may be necessary for their proper support, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Porter C. Bliss, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of Legation at Mexico; Marsh Gidding, of Michigan, to be Consul-General at Calcutta; George W. Kingsbury to be Assessor of Internal Revenue at Dakota Territory; Samuel W. Brown to be Receiver of Public Money at Vancouver, Washington Territory; Enoch G. Adams to be Register of the Land-office at Vancouver, Washington Territory; Dexter C. Blomer to be Receiver of Public Money at Council Bluffs; Charles H. Chamberlain to be Receiver of Public Money at San Francisco; John Wassen to be Surveyor-General at Arizona; John M. Thatcher to be Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent-office; Samuel A. Duncan to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

Postmasters—Chas. M. Dinsmore, at Clinton, Mass.; J. L. Skinner, at Amherst, Mass.; John McDuffie, at Cambridgeport, Mass.; Wm. R. Remington, at Canton, N. Y.; Benj. Badeau, at New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Geo. W. Brown, at Marion, Ala.; David A. Cook, at Mendota, Ill.; P. Heathman, at Iuka, Miss.; Hester A. Birdsong, at Bellaire, Ohio; John Fogel, at Cadiz, Ohio; John W. Hays, at Barnsville, Ohio; J. Edward Wylie, at Chester, S. C.; Adam M. Riser, at Newberry, S. C.; H. C. Adams, at Hyde Park, Mass.; Lewis Merriam, at Greenfield, Mass.; Edgar L. Hapgood, at Claremont, N. H.; Royal Eastman, at Great Falls, N. H.; John Taylor, at Richmond, Ky.; John H. Brinkerhoff, at Waukum, Wis.

Navy—George Cowie, Jr., to be Second Assistant Engineer; Commodore T. O. Selfridge, to be Rear-Admiral on the retired list; Commodore James F. Schenck, to be Rear-Admiral on the retired list.

Promotions on the Active List—Commodore Melancthon Smith, to be Rear-Admiral; Commodore Charles S. Boggs, to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. Fabius Stanley, to be Commodore; Commander William E. Hopkins, to be Captain; Lieut.-Commander A. F. Crossman, to be Commander; Lieut. Henry C. Wields, to be Lieut.-Commander; Capt. Wm. P. Macomb, to be Commodore; Commander Paul Shirley, to be Captain; Lieut.-Commander C. S. Norton, to be Commander; Lieut. Thomas F. Wade, to be Lieutenant-Commander; Capt. William E. Troy, to be Commodore; Commander Thomas Pattison, to be Captain; Lieut.-Commander R. F. Bradford, to be Commander; Lieut. James G. Green, to be Lieutenant-Commander. The following to be Post Chaplains in the army: David Wedkins, Alexander Gilmore, C. L. Hequembourg, Jeremiah Porter, Thomas B. Van Horn and Moses J. Kelly.

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The President having approved the act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to patents and copyrights, the entire business of registering copyright publications is now transferred to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, instead of being under the charge of the District Clerks and officers of the United States Courts. The law makes all copyright titles, books, &c., transmissible by mail free of postage, to the office of copyright, at Washington.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-night, ratified the protocol in relation to the African slave trade, and the Naturalization treaty with Great Britain.

GILMORE'S BIGGER JUBILEE.

Mr. P. S. GILMORE, of Boston, is here today before the gentlemen versed in foreign affairs, with his programme for an international musical convention to be held next year, probably in Boston.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES OF KENTUCKIANS.

On motion of Mr. MCCREERY the bill relieving the political disabilities of some seventy-five Kentuckians was taken up, when various objections to the bill were made by Messrs. HOWARD and DRAKE.

Mr. MCCREERY explained that fifty-three of the names had been reported upon favorably by the Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. CONKLING, referring to the name of GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, formerly Street Commissioner of New-York City, which appeared in the bill, expressed his surprise that a man who was educated and nurtured at the public cost, and had drawn his sword against the country which gave it to him, should come here so hastily to seek condonement for his offenses.

Mr. MCCREERY replied that Gen. SMITH had done less to forward the rebellion than did Gen. LONGSTREET.

Mr. CAMERON recognized a difference between the two cases in the fact that when SMITH went South he had boasted of his sacrifice for the rebel cause in abandoning a lucrative office. As to LONGSTREET, he thought he never ought to have received the position he now holds; that his appointment was a wrong to the men of the army and navy; and that Senators were bound to consult the feelings of relatives of the slain of the war on this side of the line.

The name of GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, and also that of BASIL W. DUKE, were then stricken from the bill. The discussion was continued upon the propriety of striking out twenty names which had not received the sanction of the Committee on Disabilities. The bill relieving the political disabilities of some five thousand persons, reported from the Committee, was moved as an amendment, but subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. DRAKE moved to except all who had held office—Federal or State office—in violation of the Fourteenth amendment. Rejected—yeas 10, nays 33.

The bill then passed by the requisite two-thirds vote—yeas 44, nays 6.

GENERAL DISABILITY BILL.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the General Disabilities bill, relieving the political disabilities of about 5,000 persons, was taken up. Additional names were proposed for insertion; among others that of A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, in regard to whom it was objected that he had left his seat in the United States Senate at the breaking out of the war to take part in the rebellion.

Messrs. HOWARD, SUMNER and YATES opposed the admission to amnesty of every man who had formerly held office under the Government and left to join the rebellion. The name was finally withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, a number of names were stricken out.

A motion to strike out the name of Ex-Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, was negatived, after a statement that his official term had expired before the rebellion, that he then declined to be a candidate for re-election, and had since accepted the situation in good faith.

The bill then passed.

A NEW PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill making St. Joseph, Mo., a port of delivery. Passed.

THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he would, on Saturday, move to take up the Army Appropriation bill, and would offer as an amendment the substance of the Army bill laid on the table last night, omitting the objectionable parts.

The Conference Committee's report on the bill for the relief of certain officers of the army was submitted and concurred in.

CUBAN EMANCIPATION.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for any information in his possession relating to the emancipation of slavery in Cuba, and for correspondence not heretofore communicated concerning the questions between the United States and Great Britain.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Georgia bill was taken up—yeas 29 to nays 25. With a view of cutting off debate, the Senate adopted a motion by Mr. POMEROY to non-concur in the House amendments to the bill as passed by the Senate, and to appoint a committee of conference, by a vote of 34 yeas to 22 nays.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was submitted, and adopted.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Senate at 4½ o'clock took up a bill to prohibit the enforcement of contracts for servile labor, relative to the Chinese and coolie contracts. Mr. CASSERLY offered and advocated an amendment.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

THE HUDSON'S BAY CLAIMS.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock.

The joint resolution making an appropriation for payment to the British Government to settle the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, was taken up, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, and passed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Vice-President announced as the Senate Committee of Conference on the Georgia bill, Messrs. HOWARD, HAMLIN and THURMAN. He remarked that in consequence of the declination of the mover of the Committee of Conference (Mr. POMEROY) to be appointed on the Committee, he had experienced some embarrassment in selecting a committee which would represent the views of the majority in the votes taken, by which two months ago the Pomeroy substitute was adopted, and today the House amendments were non-concurred in.

THE CHINESE QUESTION RESUMED.

The bill to prohibit the enforcement of contracts for servile labor, applicable to Chinese coolie importation, was taken up and debated at length. Remarks were made by Mr. CASSERLY in advocacy of his amendment to make the bill more efficient; by Mr. DAVIS in unqualified opposition to Chinese immigration or extending to that class of immigrants any political rights, and by Mr. HOWARD in eulogy of Chinese civilization and good government.

Mr. SUMNER renewed the amendment he had proposed to the Naturalization bill, extending naturalization to all foreigners alike, regardless of race or color.

Messrs. NYE and CAMERON favored the postponement of the subject until the results of Chinese immigration were more fully developed.

At 10½ o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. PAINE, the Arkansas contested election case of CAMERON against ROOTS, was laid on the table.

LABORERS ON THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to present the petition of 950 colored laborers of Washington, praying for justice and fair play by the authorities of the city in the employment of laborers on the public works of the city. Objection was made, and Mr. RANDALL made a suggestion as to including Chinese. Mr. JULIAN thereupon withdrew the petition.

REPORTS FROM CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Conference on the Post-office Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. ASPER, from the Committee of Conference on the bill for the relief of certain officers of the army, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. ARCHER, from the Committee of Conference, on the bill to place the name of CHAS. H. PENDLETON on the Navy Register, as Lieutenant Commander on the active list, made a report which was agreed to. It amends the bill by adding the name of RICHARD P. LEROY.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and moved a concurrence.

Mr. DAWES declared that he could not and would not vote for the amendment, and he recommended that the appropriation for river and harbor purposes, should be confined to the important channels of trade and navigation, and not frittered away in improving small rivers and creeks that have only local importance.

After further discussion the House proceeded to vote on the amendments. Separate votes were demanded on many of them, but they were all concurred in by strong majorities, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

THE ALLOWANCE TO MR. SWITZLER.

The Speaker stated that since the adjournment yesterday he was informed that a division had been called on the adoption of the resolution to pay $5,000 to F. SWITZLER, of Missouri, for his expenses in contesting the seat of Mr. DYER, of Missouri. He had not heard such call, but he now suggested that the question could be reached by a motion to reconsider and lay on the table.

The motion to reconsider was made, and was laid on the table—yeas 93, nays 81.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill in relation to enlistments in the Marine Corps, providing that, after the 1st of July, 1870, enlistments shall be for five instead of four years, and authorizing credit for enlistment pay. Passed.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Military Committee, reported back the Senate bill to pay bounties to the First Alabama Cavalry and the First and Second Florida Cavalry. Passed.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, having declined to serve on the Conference Committee on the Funding bill, Mr. MARSHALL was appointed in his place.

ADDITIONAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then, at 12½, took up the Additional Deficiency bill, covering items to the amount of $1,733,343.

Mr. DAWES appealed to the House not to allow new matter to be added to the bill. The principal item in it was $1,000,000 for the census. Some of the other items had been overlooked in making out estimates, and some had arisen from the creation of the new Department of Justice.

An amendment offered by Mr. RANDALL to pay to certain clerks of the House an additional compensation of twenty per cent. for the Thirty-ninth Congress, which had been ordered by a resolution of the House, but not paid, or which they were compelled to refund, provoked a discussion, in the course of which Mr. DAWES declared that he would go to the country and tell the country that the party which is responsible for the expenditures of public money had refused to hold itself up to the point of public economy. He had as much fidelity to party as any living man, but he had more fidelity to the good of the country. There was something above party, and he intended that the country should know on whom the responsibility for extravagance rested. If the House made appropriations to increase the pay of its officials he would withdraw from the Committee of Conference in which for the last ten days he had been trying to impress on the Senate that it was improper and inexpedient at this time, with the heavy taxation resting on the people, to go to raising the compensation of officials of Congress. He had a duty to perform, and he intended to perform it. He did not propose to go to the country with any false pretense that this Congress was economical unless the figures would bear him out.

Mr. ALLISON suggested that Mr. DAWES should state that the proposition came from the other side.

Mr. DAWES—Yes, but it cannot succeed unless the majority on this side vote for it.

Mr. PETERS called attention to the fact that there was one member on his side of the House, (meaning himself,) who seconded the motion. He went on to advocate the proposition as only making a provision for what the House had agreed to by a resolution of the Thirty-ninth Congress, but which resolution the Treasury officials had refused to execute.

Mr. DAWES remarked that he was not surprised at the gentleman from Maine coming up to the support of the proposition, because the record would bear him out in saying that the gentleman from Maine had never failed to vote for the highest sums and the greatest increase of compensation and salary ever since he had been a member of the House.

Mr. PETERS (breaking in)—That is unqualifiedly not true. It is absolutely not true. I do not stand here to have such slanderous assertions put on me.

Mr. DAWES—I repeat what I said, and until the gentleman can find on the record a single instance where he has failed to come up to the truth of what I have said, I will not withdraw a word of it. In the last Congress, and in this Congress, the gentleman from Maine has been, in season and out of season, always urging, always voting, always speaking publicly, and more frequently privately around the House, urging the largest expenditures, and when the gentleman from Maine charges that I am stating what is not true, he shall have the benefit of this; also, that he has been always in favor of the biggest jobs.

Mr. PETERS repeated that what the gentleman from Massachusetts had said of him was not true, and that he (DAWES) ought to know it. He had more frequently voted against than for raising salaries, but the gentleman himself had voted for giving larger compensation to the female employes in the various departments, and he defied that gentleman to show any such vote on his (Mr. PETERS) record. He had voted this morning against paying $5,000 to a contestant for a seat, while the gentleman had voted for it. If the gentleman had got as much perception and sense in that as in other matters, he should be ashamed to say to the House that he Mr. (PETERS) had given wrongful votes. He denied the foul aspersion.

Mr. RANDALL criticised Mr. DAWES, and said that his course in regard to economy had been that of a man mowing one way and looking another. He was sorry to hear him threaten to resign, but even if he did the House would run on. Notwithstanding the gentleman stood here and played the part of a clown—(sudden fall of the Speaker's hammer.) I withdraw that expression. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES asked pardon of the House if he had used any unparliamentary language, and intimated that he would also apologize to the gentleman from Maine if his demeanor had been such as to deserve it.

Mr. PETERS asked Mr. DAWES whether he did not think that the characterization with which he had attempted to give his (PETERS) conduct was unjust?

Mr. DAWES replied that he had been provoked by the gentleman from Maine to state just exactly what he believed to be true.

Mr. PETERS remarked that he was sorry for the judgment and prejudices of the gentleman.

The amendment was agreed to—84 to 63.

After the vote was taken Mr. PETERS rose and said that he understood that the gentleman from Massachusetts was led into making the remarks in reference to him a few minutes ago, by a remark of his (PETERS) which the gentleman regarded as disparaging. He had not had the least intention of doing so or saying anything unparliamentary, and if he was led into doing so in the excitement of the moment, he freely recalled what he had said, and asked that it might be struck from the *Globe*.

Mr. DAWES made the *amende honorable* on his part, saying: What I said was in the heat of debate, and, after the statement of the gentleman from Maine, I with great pleasure withdraw every word I said, and express the profoundest regret that any indiscretion should have led me to utter it, and I ask the reporters of the *Globe* to strike out everything I said.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. BINGHAM to increase the compensation of the pages of the House was rejected.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, offered an amendment authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to devise some system of shortening the official reports in the *Globe*, and to leave out irrelevant and immaterial matter. He said that the proceedings now were so voluminous as to render it impossible for anybody to read them. Columns on columns were taken up with mere discussions as to the order of business of which no record was required. If the system was not corrected, the *Globe* would soon have to be abolished altogether. The *Globe* were becoming inadmissible, not only to the libraries of members of Congress, but even to public libraries. The proceedings were known to the public only through the telegraphic reports, which necessarily gave but an indefinite account of what Congress was doing.

Mr. DAWES said he heartily concurred in what the gentleman from New-York said. The *Globe* now was utterly worthless because of its bulk, and something would have to be done to reduce it or else it should be abolished altogether. The index of the *Globe* for this session alone covered four hundred pages.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved an amendment to exclude speeches and parts of speeches not actually delivered.

Mr. VAN WYCK opposed Mr. BENJAMIN'S amendment as unfair to members who could not get the floor to address the House; and argued that the system of printing speeches effected an important saving of the time of the House.

Mr. BENJAMIN'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. GARFIELD moved an amendment providing that after the present Congress the *Globe* should not be published at the expense of the United States. He argued that if the *Globe* were suppressed, the leading newspapers of the country would publish just so much of the proceedings and speeches as were of value to be known. As to the huge triple-columned nuisance, the *Globe*, it was absolutely a *Lethe* and *Nepenthe* that consigned everything contained in it to oblivion. It was an oblivion trap. If the poet HORACE had been speaking for the *Congressional Globe*, he wo'ld not have dared to say, "I shall not all die; a part of me will escape oblivion." The abolition of the *Globe* would have the effect of making the debates real debates, and the sessions business sessions.

Mr. COX opposed Mr. GARFIELD's amendment, and remarked that that gentleman would not have made the classical speech he had just made if he had not expected it would be published in the *Globe*. [Laughter.] He believed that the voluminousness of the *Globe* did not arise so much from the *copia loquendi* as from the fact that Congress had been absorbing all the legislation of the country.

Mr. WOODWARD eulogized the publications of the reports in the *Globe*, and characterized the telegraphic reports as ridiculous caricatures, so libelous that he had requested the reporter to do him the favor never to notice him again.

[The complaint of Mr. WOODWARD to the reporter was not as to the reports telegraphed to New-York, but as to those that appeared in the daily paper in his own town, and because that paper would not afterward publish his remarks in full from the *Globe*.—Agent Associated Press.]

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. HOAR, BINGHAM and DICKEY against the proposed amendments, and then both of them were voted down.

Mr. BUCKLEY offered an amendment appropriating $170,000 for the payment of loyal men in the South who hhd assisted in taking the last census. Agreed to.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, offered an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the removal of the Kansas Indians with their own consent. Agreed to.

The bill then passed.

RATIFICATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the mode of determing the ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The first section makes it the duty of the Executive of each State, whose Legislature shall have ratified a proposed amendment, to certify forthwith such ratification to the Secretary of State of the United States. The second section makes it unlawful for any State officer to certify thereafter any repeal of such ratification, unless an amendment for the repeal shall have been first proposed by Congress, and directs the Secretary of State not to make a record thereof. The third section prescribes the penalty for an attempted repeal of such ratification by State authority, as imprisonment from one to ten years, and fine from $2,000 to $10,000.

Mr. COX objected, and said that the understanding was when the Judiciary Committee had the day assigned to its business, that no political matter would be reported.

Mr. BINGHAM denied that there had been any such understanding.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—55 to 120.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. WOODWARD asked for five minutes to express his opposition to the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE declared that there never was a more infernal proposition than this bill.

Mr. MCNEELY moved that the House adjourn. Negatived.

The rules were then suspended, and the bill was passed by yeas 128 to nays 54.

Mr. WOODWARD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the *Globe*, the speech which he had intended to make.

RESIGNATION OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill authorizing the President to accept the resignation of Judges of any Court of the United States, which was passed.

The bill authorizes the acceptance of the resignation of a Judge who has held his commission not less than ten years, and who, from physical or other causes, is permanently disabled from performing his duties efficiently; the Judge to have thereafter, during his natural life, the same salary that was payable to him at the time of his resignation; the bill to be confined to Judges who hold their office during good behavior.

COTTON SEIZURES IN 1865.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Joint resolution on directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the lawful owners the net proceeds of all the cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865, such seizures having been made in relation to the injunction of the Treasury Department, and after the surrender of the rebel armies, and the proclamation of amnesty.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made the point of order that the bill made an appropriation, and must be referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Speaker sustained the point of order, and the bill was so referred.

The House then, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

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MARRIED.

FOWLER—TOWNER.—In the Presbyterian Church on 17th and Spruce sts., Philadelphia, July 7, by Rev. John A. Todd, D. D., of Tarrytown, N. Y., THEODORE S. FOWLER, of New-York City, to JENNIE E. TOWNER, of Philadelphia.

GOUGH—MORAND.—At Leeds, England, Feb. 8, 1870, at St. Simon's Church, by Rev. J. R. Stratten, M. A., assisted by Rev. Thomas Whitby, M. A., Rev. EDWIN SPENCER GOUGH, M. A., Chaplain to the General Infirmary, Leeds, and Lecturer at St. Paul's, to CAROLINE LYDIA, eldest daughter of Augustus Morand, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAULPAUGH—LEAKE.—At Christ Church, Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 6, by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, JAMES S. SAULPAUGH, to FANNIE C., youngest daughter of the late Charles T. Leake, of this City.

DIED.

CHARTERS.—On Friday, July 8, CHARLOTTE L. CORNELL, wife of James Charters.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, corner Nostrand and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EBBETS.—On Friday, July 8, EMMA, wife of Daniel J. Ebbets.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, James Ebbets, No. 321 West 18th-st.

GILLESPIE.—At Catskill, on Friday, July 8, GEORGE WOLFE GILLESPIE, aged 28 years, son of George D. H. Gillespie, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRANT.—On Thursday, July 7, of apoplexy, ROBERT GRANT, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 58 West 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, July 10, 1870.

HAMPTON.—On Friday morning, July 8, 1870, ADAM HAMPTON, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services at his late residence, No. 173 East 79th-st. on Sunday afternoon, July 10, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment the following morning. Monmouth and Ocean County, New-Jersey, papers please copy.

HALSEY.—On Friday, July 8, CORNELIA B. HALSEY, eldest daughter of the late A. P. Halsey, of Orange, N. J.

Her remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

HIGGINS.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 6, HARRY LEWIS, youngest son of John C. and Sarah S. Higgins, aged 6 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 125 South 4th-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

JONES.—On Friday, July 8, PHEBE J., daughter of Charles H. and Eliza G. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, July 11, at 1½ o'clock, at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. The boat leaves James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 10 o'clock A. M., for the Long Island Railroad, where friends will take the cars for Syosset, where carriages will convey them to the church and return.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Thursday, the 7th inst., WOODHULL LAWRENCE, son of Alfred N. and Elizabeth Lawrence, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Saturday, July 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

PALMER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, July 6, WILLIAM A. PALMER, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 225 Hudson-st., Hoboken, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Madison, N. J., for interment.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly at the Everett House, on July 6, Pay-master T. MARSTON TAYLOR, of the U. S. Navy.

The remains will be taken to Boston, Mass., for interment.

☞ Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

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The undersigned are a Committee appointed by Mechanics Fire Engine Company No. 6, and Hope Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, of New-Orleans, with power to act in regard to all challenges which may be offered. Parties wishing to confer with us will please call at the Astor House, at 3 P. M., on the 8th, 9th or 10th inst.

(Signed,) ROBERT E. DIAMOND,
Captain Mechanics No. 6.
WM. SWAN,
Captain Hope H. and L. No. 3.
M. CARROLL,
President of Joint Committee.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 9, 1870, will close at this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M., and all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M.
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THE CITY WHARVES.

Another Meeting of the Dock Commissioners—More Plans for Improving the Piers.

The Commissioners of Public Docks met, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Mr. S. F. SHERBURNE presented a series of plans and specifications looking toward a better system of sewerage for Manhattan Island. The plan seems but a modification of those heretofore presented, and embraces a number of details, among which is a main sewer to run around the entire island, from Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Battery, at which point a reservoir will be placed. A subterranean channel will convey the contents at each rise and fall of the tide to a point at or near Ellis Island.

Mr. C. H. LILLENTHAL submitted a report of a series of plans which he had made, looking toward a better system of dock sewerage. His plans are essentially the same as those already presented. His plan proposes the erection of a number of piers in the middle of the river. The piers extending from the Battery to Cortlandt-street to be called section one; from Cortlandt-street to Canal to be section two, &c. In mid-stream he proposes to erect a number of fire-proof buildings for the storage of combustible materials. The docks, piers, wharves and buildings are to be under the immediate control of the merchants of this City, they to have the right to let and sub-let, under the direction of the proper officers. All appointments of harbor-masters and dock-masters are to be under their exclusive control. The harbor-masters to be thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the profession, and must have been sea-faring men. By Mr. LILLENTHAL'S plan, a railroad, to be run by steam, will also form an essential part of his scheme for the rapid transportation of merchandise from one warehouse to another. The grade being what is denominated dead level, but a small amount of steam will be necessary.

Mr. CHARLES PONTEZ had a design for the foundations of structures with great solidity in deep water, without coffer-dams. His plan would be to use an immersed coffer, or caisson, as now employed for the foundations of the Brooklyn bridge abutments. He entered extensively into detail upon the mode of construction.

JAMES C. LUCE proposed piers of granite along the river line, 1,200 feet long and 100 feet wide, intersected midway at right angles by others of the same width, running from the bulkhead, through which should run a sewer into the river. The entrance between river piers, leading to the basins thus formed, should be 105 feet wide. The piers to be of iron, with iron columns, and upon them should be warehouses. Details were given regarding profits to be derived by the City from the plan.

Opening of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad—History of the Enterprise.

A large party of gentlemen, filling two trains, one of sixteen and the other of fourteen cars, and including the members of the Legislature of Connecticut, Lieut.-Gov. HOTCHKISS and the State officers of that State, Mayor LEWIS of New-Haven, and the members of the Common Council of that city, besides a number of invited guests, started from New-Haven at 2½ P. M. on Thursday last, for the purpose of making a trip over the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad, over which the first public train yesterday passed as far as Middletown, to which point, at present, the rails are laid, a distance of twenty-four miles. After riding for about one hour and a half the party reached the suburbs of Middletown, where a large crowd of the denizens of the "land of steady habits" was in waiting to receive them, their advent being greeted by a salvo of artillery from the Douglas Battery of Middletown. A procession, comprising the members of the Legislature, Ex-Gov. HOTCHKISS, and the State officers, the Mayors and Common Councils of New-Haven and Middletown, was then formed, and, officered by Marshals in all the glory of immense rosettes, took up its march for the spacious grounds of O. V. COFFIN, Esq., where a plentiful collation was provided, long tables being laid for the accommodation of about 2,000 people. To these edibles, washed down with copious draughts of iced lemonade, full justice was done by the hungry crowd. Short addresses were then made by Ex-Gov. DOUGLASS, of Middletown; DAVID LYMAN, Esq., the President of the new road; R. W. WRIGHT, private Secretary to Gov. ENGLISH; A. A. BURNHAM, Secretary of the House of Representatives of Connecticut; N. D. SPERRY, Postmaster of New-Haven, and Gen. SERRILL. All these congratulated the citizens on the opening of the road thus far, and predicted that when completed to Willimantic, it will add immensely to the prosperity of the State. The hope was expressed, also, that the Common Council of New-Haven would promptly vote $500,000, as they were pledged to do on the completion of the road to Middletown, to assist in the further prosecution of the enterprise. This road, which was yesterday formally opened, was projected, about twenty-five years ago, by Mr. EDWIN F. JOHNSON, of Middletown, now consulting engineer of the North Pacific Railroad, CHAS. R. ALSOP, BENJAMIN DOUGLASS, AUGUSTUS RUSSELL. The proposed route was surveyed by Mr. JOHNSON, assisted by THOMAS MCDONOUGH, in the years 1845-6, and pronounced in every way feasible for building the contemplated road. A charter was then obtained from the Connecticut Legislature authorizing the newly-formed Company to construct a draw-bridge over the Connecticut River at Middletown; but at the next session the bill was repealed, and for a time the proposed entepriſe was given up. About eight years ago, however, the new Company was merged into the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, with whose road it is intended to connect at Willimantic, thus making, as nearly as may be, an air-line road to Boston. In 1866, Gen. SERRILL brought the feasibility of the proposed road to the notice of DAVID LYMAN, Esq., of Middlefield, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Middlesex County, who at once entered into the scheme with zest, and has been above all others the most earnest in bringing the road thus far toward completion. After two years of effort, Mr. LYMAN succeeded in getting the necessary legislative authority for the construction of the road, the right to build a draw-bridge over the Connecticut, and Congress, in 1868, confirmed it. The first spadeful of earth was moved in May, 1869, and although thirteen months only have passed, and immense masses of rock had to be cut through, the rails have been laid to Middletown. Of the twenty-nine miles between Middletown and Willimantic, eighteen have been graded and are ready for the rails. In one year it is anticipated that the communication with Boston will be complete. The road passes through a fine farming country—New-Haven, Middlesex and Windham Counties—and will afford the farmers additional facilities for getting their produce to market. When completed, this road will shorten the route to Boston by twenty-seven miles.

Convictions and Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, the trial was resumed in the case of JOHN J. O'DONNELL, indicted on a charge of having stolen a gold watch of the value of $500 from a Philadelphia merchant, named HARDING. DENNIS KEHOE testified that he saw the complainant enter the saloon, kept by the prisoner at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, and that he subsequently saw him remove his watch and take it behind the bar. Witnesses were introduced to prove good character for O'DONNELL, after which some policemen were called by the prosecution for the purpose of giving rebutting evidence. The accused was subsequently found guilty, and was remanded until Monday to give him an opportunity, if he desires it, to return the stolen watch previous to his sentence.

PATRICK FOGERTY pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person of ELIZABETH BAKER, on the 28th of May. He was sent to the State Prison for five years.

ALBERT EHLERS pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of $3,000 from Mr. CHARLES HERBICK. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

JOHN REILLY, charged with robbing and outraging SUSAN BIRNIE, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on the night of June 21, pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery, and was sent to the State Prison for seven years.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning.

The Visiting Firemen.

The New-Orleans firemen occupied their time, yesterday, in visiting various points of interest in the City, each as his inclination suited, and returned to the Astor House in the afternoon, where a meeting was held to consider the challenge which had been given to race. These men have been in the practice of running to fires and getting their apparatus ready for work while going at full speed. They consider that they can beat any body of men in this City at that kind of exercise, but they are not willing to race for money. If any fire organization desires to race with them they stand ready to accept the challenge, and will then go into training for the contest. As yet no company has accepted their offer.

The New-Orleans men have determined to rest for a day or two. This evening they will go to Fisk's Opera-House, and on Monday to some other place of amusement. On Tuesday they expect to go to Long Branch, on the invitation of JAMES FISK, Jr.

Smuggling Brass Jewelry.

At the examination of LUIGI RAFFETO, an Italian, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, on a charge of having smuggled a large quantity of jewelry into this port, on board of the steamer *Paraguay*, a Custom-house broker named ACKERSON, who was called as a witness for the defense, said that the Customs' officials frequently allowed persons to reclaim smuggled goods, which had been seized, after paying the import duties. It appeared that the jewelry which was found in the prisoner's possession was brass, and was scarcely worth $130. A decision will be given in the case, by the Commissioner, today.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was no business transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, and the room presented a deserted appearance. The sales during the week have been few and far between, no property of any note having been disposed of, while the record will show fewer transactions than for the same period of time for many months past. Today the only sale to take place is that of seventy-five villa plots by JAMES M. MILLER, at Huguenot Park, New-Rochelle. On Tuesday next, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. have another sale of New-Jersey property, and on Wednesday ALDRIDGE & WOOD will offer some valuable houses and lots located in Jersey City. Both these sales, the only ones thus far advertised for next week, will be noticed more at length on Monday.

Of country property offered at private sale attention is called to the following, full particulars in regard to which can be obtained from the parties whose names are annexed: Residence and grounds, Montrose Station, Orange, N. J., HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-street. Villas, villa sites and farms at Orange, N. J., BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, and A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-stret. Residence and farm of 300 acres in Cecil County, Maryland, JOHN MCARTHUR, No. 205 South-sixth-street, Philadelphia; and a residence at Stamford, Conn., information in reference to which can be gained on the premises.

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Norfolk-st., No. 71, 25x100	12,500
18th-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x90.6	11,500
27th-st., s. s., 191 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.10x98.9	15,000
29th-st., n. s., 179 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x98.9	20,300
56th-st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	13,862
56th and 57th sts., center line, 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x27	3,750
59th-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	12,000
60th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x200.10	6,500
84th-st., n. s., 256 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102	15,000
182d-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.10	335
158th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x200	9,500
2d-av., e. s., 39 ft. n. of 20th-st., 19.6x90	18,500
4th-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 40th-st., 18x80	45,000
8th-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 42d-st., 20x75	29,000
10th-av., w. s., 74 ft. s. of 26th-st., 24.8x72	15,400

Leases Recorded.

Broome-st., No. 41, 4 years, per year	$700
Chatham-st., No. 191, 2 years, per year	1,500
Hudson River and 11th-av., between center lines of 26th and 27th sts., 257.6x778.4x265.8x843.9, 21 years; 1 year, $12,000; 6 years, per year, $16,000; 7 years, per year, $22,000; 7 years, per year	28,000
Stanton-st., No. 88, 3 10-12 years; 10 months, per year, $600; 3 years, per year	696
9th-av. and 27th-st., n. w. corner, 6 years, per year	700

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., w. s., 161.2 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 20x42	$2,725
Boerum-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	1,200
Columbia-st., w. s., 16 ft. n. of Sackett-st., 21x95, h. and l.	7,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 37 ft. n. of Sackett-st., 21x95, h. and l.	7,000
Degraw-st. and 6th-av., corner of, 40x100	7,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	3,300
Dupont-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100, h. and l.	1,800
Gold-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100.3	4,500
Grand-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 0.8x125	100
Grove-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Cypress-av., 41.8x120	2,500
Hamilton-st., e. s., 22 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20x72, h. and l.	7,000
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x50	1,600
Maine and Water sts., s. w. corner, 34.7x100x31x100x50x130.11x115x130.11, also alley, September, 1868, Flatbush	36,500
Suydam-st., n. w. s., 275 ft. e. of Central-av., 100x125	6,700
North 2d-st., s. s., 30.3 ft. e. of 9th-st., 33.6x93.9x42x75	1,500
North 2d-st., s. s., 69.9 ft. e. of 9th-st., 19.9x75	700
North 2d-st., s. s., 111.6 ft. e. of 9th-st., 22x75, h. and l.	2,500
Central-av. and Madison-st., Ely corner, 100x100	1,300
Commercial wharf, s. e. s., 34.5 ft. s. w. of Commerce-st., 38.4x180	26,500
Commercial wharf, s. e. s., 76.8 ft. s. w. of Commerce-st., 34.8x180	27,000
Commercial wharf, s. e. s., 115 ft. s. w. of Commerce-st., 34.8x180	27,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 265 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100, h. and l.	14,000
Cypress-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Grove-st., 25x100	350
Graham-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Jackson-st., 20x50	4,600
Howard-av. and Jefferson-st., n. w. corner, 100x125	3,600
Laurence-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-st., 100x100	1,000
Park-av. and Hampden-st., s. w. corner, 75.10x80.1x10.4x39.2x100.7x103.5, (probable error)	7,500
Rochester-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Dean-st., 25x100	400
Schenectady-av. and Diamond-st., s. e. corner, 100x185.5	6,500
Sigel-av., w. s., 575 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x104.2	100
Utica-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Herkimer-st., 20x70, h. and l.	8,500
Utica-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Herkimer-st., 20x70, h. and l.	8,500
Washington-av., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 2d-st., 100x100	250
Bath—Bath-lane, n. w. s., 100 ft. n. of Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island R. R., 50x166	500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

E. s., of Holland-st., 200 ft. n. from Springfield-av., 100x100	$2,200
E. s. of Harter-av., adjoining D. John's property, 100x150	1,750
E. s. High-st., 148 ft., w. of Freilinghuysen, 25x100	1,000

Montclair.

S. w., Newark and Powhattan Trunk, 65x142	$10,562

Caldwell.

Sackerdaf, 70 ft., s. of Woodford, 33 acres	$12,500

Orange.

W. s. of Essex-st., n. of Main-st., 51x108	$10,000

Belleville.

N. s. of Newton road, adjoining Rutan's property	$2,800

Jersey City.

Lot No. 15, block No. 312, Sisson's map	$2,360
Lot No. 27, block No. 343, Sisson's map	6,000
Lot No. 61, block No. 339, Sisson's map	850
Fumula-av., w. s., 122 ft. s. of Hetzman's land, 60x300	900
North 7th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 25x100	2,250

Union.

Morgan-st., n. s., L. Becker's lot, 25x100	$500
1st-st., I. Gardener's lot, 25x100	200

North Bergen.

Corner People-st. and Pierce-av., 26x100	$320

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE valuable property "Otter Point Farm," near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It contains nearly 300 acres, almost wholly under cultivation, with a tide-water frontage on Elk River. There is a large frame mansion, three stories high, thirteen rooms, a tenant house, Spring house and sheds for cattle. Good fishing and shooting at all seasons, and is well known by sportsmen. Apply on the premises of Mrs. WM. DENNEY, or at office of the executor, JOHN MCARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TWO ELEGANT SUMMER RESIDENCES at New-Brunswick, N. J., about one mile from depot, twelve and fourteen rooms, barn, abundance of choice fruit and shade-trees, for sale, and possession given at once, by A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

GOSHEN FARM FOR SALE, ABOUT seventy acres, good buildings, choice fruit, easy terms; possession at once. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

TWO FINE COTTAGES AND ONE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—Walls filled in with brick, eighteen rooms, nine closets and cellar; all modern improvements, pressure-water, gas, baths, water-closets, &c.; also, thirty-eight superb building lots, at Marion, Thirteenth Ward of Jersey City, N. J., at auction.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1870, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises, as above, in the immediate vicinity of the St. James Hotel. Fine streets, gas, water and sewers. Only eight minutes by New-Jersey Railroad from Jersey City Ferry, (Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.,) thirty trains daily; also three lines horse cars running every fifteen minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; Hoboken Ferry, Barclay and Christopher sts., to Hudson City, Five Corners; and Pavonia Ferry, Chambers and 23d sts., running within two blocks of this property. Free rides on the day of sale.

Parties taking the 12 M. train foot of Cortlandt-st., will be furnished with free lunch at the St. James Hotel, at 12½ P. M., and have time to look the property over before the hour of sale; those taking the 2 P. M. train will arrive in time for the sale.

Terms—Ten per cent. on day of sale, 20 per cent. in twenty days, 70 per cent. bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, free tickets and maps of property, apply to ALDRIDGE & WOOD, auctioneers, Hudson City, near Court-house; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; St. James Hotel, on the premises; or GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York. In case of storm, sale will be held in St. James Hotel.

TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD AT auction on the 12th inst., at New-Brunswick, N. J. A mansion and twenty acres, making one of the most attractive of private residences in the State. The house is imposing in appearance, three stories high, containing twenty-six rooms, a square English entrance-hall and the usual improvements; it is situated 400 feet from the road, with extensive sloping lawns, shaded by fine old forest trees; the grounds are nicely laid out, and improved stone-bedded walks and drives, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, greenhouses and graperies, great abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery and unusually large hedges; adjoining the lawn is a deer-park, with the necessary buildings; a coach-house and stable of convenient size.

The location of this property is most desirable, being within six minutes' walk of East Brunswick Station, on an elevation commanding extensive views, overlooking the City of New-Brunswick and the Raritan River. See auction column for particulars.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, at 2 P. M., on the premises, peremptory sale of the attractive and well-known estate, Rosemont, late the residence of Frederick Schuchardt, Esq., situated on the banks of the Raritan River, opposite the City of New-Brunswick, N. J. The location of this property is most desirable, being within six minutes' walk of East Brunswick Station, on an elevation commanding extensive views, overlooking the City of New-Brunswick and the Raritan River. It will be divided into four parcels, to wit:

NO. 1. THE MANSION AND 20 ACRES, making one of the most attractive private residences in the State. The house is imposing in appearance, three stories high, containing 26 rooms, a square, English entrance hall, and the usual improvements; it is situated 400 hundred feet from the road, with extensive sloping lawns, shaded by fine old forest trees; the grounds are nicely laid out and improved, stone-bedded drives and walks, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, greenhouses and graperies, great abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery, and unusually large hedges; adjoining the lawn is a deer park, with the necessary buildings, a coach house and stable of convenient size.

NO. 2. A DESIRABLE FARM OF 71 ACRES, adjoining; the land is in good condition, very high, and well located for subdividing or for cultivating. Fine views from every acre. The dwelling contains eight rooms, large barns, and all the necessary out-buildings.

NO. 3. A PLOT OF 46 ACRES, adjoining last, high and rolling, and well adapted for dividing.

NO. 4. 27 ACRES OF LAND, opposite the residence, with a front on the main road and the river.

Adjoining each of the above parcels, and to be sold with them, is a dell or ravine of rare beauty, through which runs an ever-living brook of pure spring water. This dell is shaded with forest trees, and is improved with walks, rustic bridges, seats, &c. Easy terms will be made known on the day of sale. Maps, permits, and passes for the 12½ P. M. train may be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

HUGUENOT PARK, NEW-ROCHELLE, SATURDAY, July 9, at 1½ o'clock, on the ground, 75 villa plots, each about 100x300 feet, on high ground, commanding a fine view of the Sound and surrounding country, contiguous to fine improvements, churches, schools, &c., about one-half mile from the New-Rochelle and Pelhamville Station. Also the old homestead on the property. Sale positive. Maps and particulars at the office.

FINANCIAL.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS

UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,

FOR SALE AT 85.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,

NEW-YORK.

There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers

AND

Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,

Offer for sale the following first-class Southern securities, at prices to pay investors 9 to 13 per cent. per annum:

Mobile City 8 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Atlanta City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Mississippi Levee 10 per Cent. Bonds, secured by land and cotton tax.
South Side Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Clover Hill Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these Bonds, which are receivable at par in payment for lands sold. Sales of lands for the month of June were about $40,000. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five per Cent. State stocks, that said stocks would be paid in full on presentation at the agency in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1870, such holders are, therefore, hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the first day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

PREPARATORY TO A MEETING of stockholders of this Company, to be held Sept. 1, 1870, the transfer-books will be closed July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds bought and sold by CHARLES OTIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

PAYING

10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property......$41,800,000

Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$600,000

Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO.,

Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

HARLEM EXTENSION BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at eighty and interest, two hundred and fifty bonds of $1,000 each, issued by the Harlem Extension Railroad Company.

These bonds are the unsold balance of an issue of $500,000, made by the Harlem Extension Railroad Company for the purpose of completing the equipment of their road, and are secured by a first mortgage on said equipment, made to the Union Trust Company of New-York. They bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of Government tax, and are payable on March 1, 1880.

The Harlem Extension Railroad connects with the Harlem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners and extends from that point to Rutland, Vermont.

In view of this close connection with the Harlem Railroad, and of the steadily-increasing traffic between New-York and the North, it is believed that the above are the cheapest investment now offered to the public.

JOHN BONNER & CO.
No. 22 Broad-st., New-York.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

FISCAL AGENT AND ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5, 1870.

Messrs. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, will receive proposals during ten days from the date of this advertisement for the purchase of the Three Million Dollars City of New-Orleans Bonds, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Interest payable semi-annually in New-Orleans or in New-York. N. AUGUSTIN,
Cashier Bank of New-Orleans.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
(Bank of New-York Building.)

This Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 34 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.

DIVIDEND.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of $2 per share (free of Government tax) has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st. The transfer-books will close on the 15th day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 5th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 18.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY,
SAVANNAH, Ga., July 4, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Savannah Bank and Trust Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable MONDAY, July 11. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank.
EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
June 27, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.
(Signed,) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Five per Cent. Dividend, and an extra Five per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable in cash, free of Government tax, on and after July 20, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed until the morning of that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADES' INS. CO.,
NO. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 5th July, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SEVENTIETH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable, on demand, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870. Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 11th of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT.,) free from tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 11.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared from the net profits for the six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here and at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on and after 11th inst.
J. H. OGLESBY, President.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 1.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1870, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 Broadway.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

JULY 6, 1870.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 11th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on TUESDAY, the 5th of July next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 15, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at this office.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.
JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 157 BROADWAY, July 6, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20

Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this institution have declared the regular semi-annual Dividend on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

The Dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 18, on all sums of from $1 to $5,000, which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.

All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.

All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 15, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

Deposits of one dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6TH-AV. (BOOTH'S THEATER.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8.

Money deposited on or before
JULY 20
will draw interest from July 1,
AT 7 PER CENT.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Pres'ts.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Sec'y.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5; interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres't.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of July, 1870.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Monday, July 11, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSON RHOADES, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will be entitled to interest from July 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.

The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me., Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.

No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER OF IRON FOR THE COAST SURVEY.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, July 20, for building a steam propeller of iron, for Coast Survey service, of the size of 350 tons, O. M., below main deck.

Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rules, taking the length on the load-line from forward part of stem to after-part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded and depth of hold from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications and plans of arrangement, and general style of the vessel, will be furnished bidders on application to the Collector of Customs, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and to this office.

A guaranteed speed of eight knots an hour, under steam alone, in a trial trip at sea, for a distance of not less than 250 miles, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding four tons per twenty-four hours, will be required. In addition, a guaranteed speed of four knots an hour under steam alone, for a further distance of 250 miles at sea, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding 1½ tons for twenty-four hours, will be required. This speed is about that at which the vessel will be run when at work surveying. Economy in the consumption of coal, engineer's stores, and in wear and tear of engine and boiler, is of primary importance. Most favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the economy guaranteed in these expenses, and more particularly with the consumption of coal under steam alone, guaranteed at a rate less than that stipulated at the given speeds.

The trial trip will be between the places given below. If the vessel is built at Boston, the trip to be to New-York and back. If built at New-York, to Boston and back, or to Hampton Roads and back. If built on the Delaware, to Newport and back. If built at Baltimore, to Delaware Breakwater and back. This trial trip, if satisfactory, to be at the expense of the Government; if not, then at the expense of the contractor.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision and inspection of an officer or agent of the Coast Survey, and every facility must be offered him for inspecting the materials and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bids will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and a competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to this office or the Treasury Department,) in the sum of $20,000, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by this office that such bid has been accepted, and for the faithful execution of the contract.

The bid should state the sum for which the vessel will be completed, as aforesaid.

Six months from the date of signing the contract will be allowed for the time in which the vessel is to be completed.

A copy of each of the general plans and specifications furnished, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be inclosed with each bid, as an evidence of the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed, "Proposal for Coast Survey Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

This vessel must be built in accordance with the American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels for twenty years.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids two plans, one on main deck and one below, with an elevation showing the internal arrangements with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

The party whose bid is accepted will be required to furnish an acceptable model, with full detailed plans and specifications, before the contract is closed.

PROPOSALS

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 11, 1870, at 11 A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Christie-street, from Division-street to Grand-street, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Elizabeth-street, from Grand-street to Bleecker-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifty-fifth-street and Fifty-sixth-street.
No. 9. For sewer outlet in Eighty-ninth-street, between East River and Second-avenue, with branches in Avenue A, First-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street and Eighty-eighth-street.
No. 10. For sewer in Water-street, between Moore-street and Coenties Slip, and Front-street, between Montgomery-street and Gouverneur-street.
No. 11. For sewer in Avenue A, between Seventy-fourth-street and Seventy-ninth-street, branches in Seventy-fifth-street, Seventy-sixth-street, Seventy-seventh-street and Seventy-eighth-street.
No. 12. For sewer in First-avenue, between Houston-street and Third-street, Avenue A, between Second-street and Third-street, and Avenue D, between Third-street and Fourth-street.
No. 13. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
No. 14. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., South-street, from Jackson-street to Corlears-street, and Corlears-street, from South-street to Water-street.
No. 15. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., First-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth streets, (east side.)

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office. WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
(Entrance on Greene,) P. O. Box No. 1,811,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1870.

DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY and August, 1870, I shall by authority of the War Department, receive sealed bids for the purchase from the United States Ordnance Department of Pig-lead and Lead Bullets, as follows, deliverable at the points herein mentioned only:

On SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
50 tons Lead Bullets, Watervliet Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
On SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
50 tons Lead Bullets, Watervliet Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, 1870.
200 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 ton Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
100 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, 1870.
200 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1870.
150 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, 1870.
400 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.

Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the days and dates herein specified. All bids to be accompanied by a certified check or draft on New-York for five per cent. of the amount offered for.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Lead," and addressed to this office.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory, and may, at its option, accept bids for amounts in excess of the quantities advertised for sale. Thirty days will be allowed for the payment and removal of the Lead.

Further information can be had on application to this office. S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS

FOR A STEAM PROPELLER OF WOOD FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.

Separate and sealed proposals will also be received at this office until noon, July 30, for building the steam propeller of wood for Coast Survey Service, of the size of 350 tons O. M.

The conditions to be the same as those stated for an iron vessel, as advertised under date of June 22, as far as applicable.

Specifications and general plans will be furnished bidders on application to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 9, at 1:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12:30 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
Europa	Sat. July 9	Caledonia	Wed. July 13
India	Sat. July 16	Iowa	Wed. July 20
Cambria	Sat. July 23	Dacian	Wed. July 27
Anglia	Sat. July 30	Dorian	Wed. Aug. 3
Australia	Sat. Aug. 6	Sidonian	Wed. Aug. 10
Columbia	Sat. Aug. 13	Britannia	Wed. Aug. 17

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednes., July 13	Calabria, Thurs., July 28
Batavia, Thursday, July 14	Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3
Java, Wednesday, July 20	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4
Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21	Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10
Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..............$145, gold.
Return tickets..............$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..............$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, July 23, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth).	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........July 13, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.......July 20, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.......July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, July 9, at 12 M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO BRISTOL DIRECT.
The Anchor Line Steam-ship CALEDONIA, Capt. OVERSTONE, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River for Bristol direct, on SATURDAY, 9th July, at 2 P. M.
Rates of passage, payable in currency: Cabins, according to location, $65 and $75; Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, July 20.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau)..........July 14
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 21
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........July 28
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, the magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 12:40, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narraganset Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 9th	1 P. M.	Saturday, 9th	4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 10th	6 A. M.	Sunday, 10th	2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 10th	5:30 P. M.	Monday, 11th	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 11th	3 P. M.	Tuesday, 12th	7 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 13th	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 13th	3 P. M.	Thursday, 14th	7 A. M.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 42, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOATS for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR Keyport, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy—Steam-boat GENERAL SEDGWICK—will leave foot of Barclay-st., at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of DIX & COUSINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ROBERT DIX,
JAMES COUSINS.
ROBERT DIX will continue the shoe manufacturing business at Nos. 23 and 25 Warren-st., and will settle all matters relating to the late firm of Dix & Cousins.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of LAWRENCE & HAIGHT, for the transaction of a banking and stock-brokerage business, at No. 3 Exchange-court.
F. N. LAWRENCE.
E. HAIGHT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in this City, under the firm of J. K. GRACIE & HAIGHT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. MR. JAMES K. GRACIE will continue the business under his own name, at the same place, 5 New-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CHURCHILL & RHODES is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation and settle the business of the firm, at their office, No. 54 Leonard-st.
WM. E. CHURCHILL,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1870. THOMAS RHODES.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in Charge. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Holy Communion in the morning. Members of congregations whose churches are closed for the Summer will be welcomed to sittings.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; and at corner Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES; and at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, at 3½ P. M.

PUBLIC OPENING OF THE MORNING Star Hall, No. 130 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., by the Morning Star Sunday-school, SUNDAY, July 10, at 2 P. M. Meeting will be addressed by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn, and other prominent speakers. PHILIP PHILLIPS will sing on the occasion.

PROF. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., WILL preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SABBATH, at 3½ P. M., at which time JOHN MCWILLIAMS and WILLIAM NEELY will be ordained to the office of Ruling Elder in said congregation. Service at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID GREGG.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by Rev. JOHN C. NOBLE, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN at 7¾ o'clock. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited to attend.

THE PROPHET, LAST SUNDAY, gave his exposition of the thirty-eighth verse of the forty-ninth chapter of Jeremiah. He said the throne that the Lord said I will set up was simply the throne of the Gypsies, consequently the outcasts noticed in the thirty-sixth verse are of that race of people; also the captivity that the Lord will bring in the latter days.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. HENRY V. VOORHEES.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, June 11, at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall. Reports from delegates to the late Convention, and music. Young men especially invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th-sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, (EPISCOPAL.)—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7¾ o'clock. All are invited; strangers specially welcome. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. MOSES HULL, THE BOANERGES of Spiritualism, will preach in Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Heaven and Hell.* No reserved seats.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. H. D. GANSE, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7¾. After Sunday service will be discontinued until September.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. JOHN PERCIVAL, of New-Orleans, will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 7½ A. M.; 3 P. M. for deaf mutes and 7¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.—Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., *On the Conflicts of Life,* and at 7¾ P. M. *On the Life of Samson.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—SABBATH, July 10, Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M. Preaching in the evening at 7¾. The public, and especially strangers visiting the City, are invited to attend.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¾ P. M., as usual. All persons are invited to these services.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY, of London, will (D. G.) preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. No evening service.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner 28th-st. and Madison-av., Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

REV. FREDERICK SILL, RECTOR of the Free Church of St. Ambrose, corner of Prince and Thompson-sts., will preach his eleventh annual discourse, on SUNDAY, A. M., the 10th inst.

CHRIST IS COMING!—HIS HERALD will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Scripture Proofs of the Lord's Speedy Appearing.*

MR. PHILIP PHILLIPS WILL GIVE an evening of sacred song (free) at the Home for Women, No. 273 Water-st., SUNDAY, 8 P. M. Open-air preaching 4 P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH, Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Preaching SABBATH, July 10, by the Pastor.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—J. H. COCHRAN, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 331 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

EDWIN M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday, July 9,) at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
2,529 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
2,303 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *Maddalena,* from Palermo.

INSTRUCTION.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school.)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A PRINCIPAL OF LARGE AND varied experience and uniform success, desires to purchase or establish a boys' school; can give the very best professional reference. Address DOMINIE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of a baby from birth with the bottle; has four years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at new No. 248, old No. 178, West 17th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIenced nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; would take care of a sick lady; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; City reference; none but those willing to pay good wages need apply; country preferred. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress; has the best of City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 207 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 21st-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 106 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework; good City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 316 59th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family in the City; will do part of the washing; best City reference. Call or address 452 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse or waitress. Apply at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and fine washer. Apply at her present employer's, No. 356 West 23d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

THOSE WISHING TO SEND FOR colored Virginia servants may call at Room No. 47 Bible-house, Astor-place entrance.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady, respectable man as waiter in a private family; has several years' City reference from first-class families as to capability. Call or address for two days in the store No. 758 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., for H. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation, by a sober single man; thoroughly understands both branches; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address W. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man; has first-class City reference; will be found obliging; no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or No. 120 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation as coachman for a Protestant young man whom he can highly recommend; willing and obliging; City or country. Address J. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as waiter in a private family; City or country; has the best of City reference. Address CONSTANT, No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address HENRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; English; age twenty-four; town or country. Address W. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the art of silver-plating, bronzing and enameling grates. No one need apply who is not thoroughly conversant with the above branches of business. Address, stating terms, &c., BRIDGEFORD & CO., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXperience who understands and can control millinery trade; also a salesman to sell goods, mostly by sample, in State of New-York. Address B. W. & CO., Box No. 1,967 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIAble gardener who understands his business and is not afraid of work; wages $40 per month, with house and garden; location on the Hudson. Address T. B. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BANKING HOUSE. One who resides with his parents, and can produce unexceptionable references, may address, with references, Box No. 139 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT book-keeper. Address Post-office Box No. 3,893, stating salary and reference.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NO. 193 North 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. A family leaving home would like to let the basement and first floor of their house, for three or four months, to a family of three or four persons; rent low; six rooms.

BOARDERS WANTED.—TO LET, WITH board in a private family, two second-story rooms, with bath-room and closets adjoining; excellent neighborhood; west side. Address MAYNARD, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with closets; hot and cold water; gas, bath and board for two, $15 and $16 a week, and fine hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO NICELY-furnished rooms; gentlemen preferred; family small and strictly private; best of reference given. Address No. 386 West 32d-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, to be let en suite or singly, in the house of a private family. Apply at No. 62 West 17th-st.

NO. 793 LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—IF applied for at once, cool, pleasant rooms near the Park can be obtained for the Summer. Breakfast will be given if desired.

TO LET—NO. 299 HUDSON-ST., THREE neatly-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen only.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in a private family. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 208 West 28th-st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST—VERY COOL parlor and bed-room adjoining, suitable for single gentlemen, without board.

TO LET—AT NO. 120 2D-AV., FIRST-CLASS rooms to gentlemen, without board; references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FARM-house, pleasantly situated at Moore's Mills, Dutchess County, N. Y., on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, a short distance from the Hudson River Railroad, at Fishkill. Plenty of fruit, fresh milk, vegetables, &c.; large airy rooms and large yard. Terms, adults, $7 per week. Address JOHN W. SPOONER, Moore's Mills, Dutchess Co., N. Y. References, Spooner Brothers & Co., No. 208 Canal-st.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, thirty-nine miles from the City, one mile from depot, on Harlem Railroad; good table, convenient rooms, country hilly and healthy. Address Box No. 10 Post-office, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

CORNWALL LANDING.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, with board, to a family; also single rooms; river and mountain scenery; terms moderate. Address Mrs. DUCHARDT, Cornwall Landing, or call at No. 261 West 15th-st., after 6 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE CATSKILL Mountains, at a private house; price from $8 to $10 per week; reductions for servants and children. Address E. H. LAYAYMAN, Tannersville, Greene County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD—AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL,
FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH.
This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.
TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,
Address
SYKES, GARDNER & CO.,
Long Branch.

CHITTENANGO,
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Madison County, N. Y.—Drawing-room and sleeping-cars, via Hudson River Railroad, from 30th-st. Depot, at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., through, without change, to Chittenango Station. For illustrated circular address Capt. W. D. STEWART, as above, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Is now open. Terms reasonable. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATS-KILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house. 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.—Recently enlarged and newly furnished; now accommodates nearly 400 guests; the best hotel in Canada. D. C. Burnett has had over twenty years' experience in first-class hotels in New-York City and State of New-York.
BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

SOUTH-SIDE HOTEL OPEN FOR BOARDERS.—Amityville, L. I., on the great South Bay, 1¼ hours from New-York. Take South-side Railroad. Good fishing and boating.
E. C. KING, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A nicely-furnished room and partial board with a private American family; location above 14th-st., and central; references exchanged. Address C., stating terms, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—On the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, for gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Address, stating terms, &c., ADAMS, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES'
READY-MADE SUITS
AND
COSTUMES.
THE NEW STYLES
FOR THIS MONTH
NOW READY.
SUITS FOR THE STREET,
SUITS FOR TRAVELING,
SUITS FOR SEA-SIDE WEAR,
SUITS FOR THE COUNTRY,
SUITS FOR PICNICS,
WHITE SUITS,
BUFF SUITS,
PINK SUITS,
GREEN SUITS,
BLUE SUITS,
FANCY SUITS,
LINEN SUITS,
AT $4, $5 AND $6 EACH AND UPWARD.
W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
Near Houston-st.

BATHING DRESSES
and
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
A large variety at low prices at
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S,
No. 637 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JULY 11,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN
ROMAN, ECOSSAIS, CARREAUX, BROCHE,
CHINE, GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETA
SASH RIBBONS,
IN THE MOST DESIRABLE WIDTHS AND
SHADES OF COLOR.
ALSO,
VELVET RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS,
NECK-TIES, &c., &c.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, JULY 11,
STILL FURTHER LARGE REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICES OF THE
GREATER PART OF THE STOCK
IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS
OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
To which they particularly request the attention of their customers and strangers visiting the City.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT CANTRELL'S,
No. 241 4th-av.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, REAL LACE, $15, WORTH $30. Elegant Chip Hats, and real lace Hats, only $15, worth $30. Summer Hats and Bonnets, $6; worth $12. BINNS' new millinery, No. 647 Broadway, up-stairs.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..............................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............Manager and Treasurer
POSITIVELY
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of the great spectacular romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
which must positively be withdrawn after this week.
MONDAY, July 11—First time in many years of the beautiful grand ballet pantomime, entitled
LA GISELLE,
in which Mme. KATE LANNER'S celebrated
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE
will make their first appearance in America.
Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

LINA EDWIN STAR COMBINATION.
HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE,
JULY 11.
USED UP,
AND
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Capt. Crosstree..........Mr. STUART ROBSON
William..........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Dame Hatley..........Mr. J. C. CHATTERSON
Doggrass..........Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Susan..........Miss LINA EDWIN
USED UP.
Sir Chas. Coldstream..........Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Ironbrace..........Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lady Clutterbuck..........Miss MARIE WILKINS
Mary..........Miss LINA EDWIN

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST WEEK
of
FERNANDE,
and
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.
SATURDAY, July 9, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON AND LAST NIGHT OF FERNANDE—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TREASURER.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3¾ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
General Superintend't. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.
Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.
On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.
By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MEDICAL CARD.—CONFIDENTIAL medical advice to married and single of either sex, by an experienced retired physician; self-treatment—what you require, and how and where to get it, (excepting aught illegal, or contra bonos mores.) Special treatment in all female complaints, and exclusive and reliable care secured to ladies non-resident. Consultations, $5. Advisory letter mailed free. Write for it and avoid deception. Address CONSULTING PHYSICIAN, care of Dr. DUBOIS, No. 154 East 28th-st., New-York.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. K. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York City.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHAT-ham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent Spring-back Account Books.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¾. To commence at 8 P. M.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MISS LEONA CAVENDER.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MINNIE'S LUCK.
THE LAST NIGHTS OF
The above named attraction are announced by the management in consequence of engagements previously entered into with
MR. JOSEPH K. EMMET,
who will appear
ON MONDAY, JULY 11,
AND EVERY EVENING,
and WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
in Charles Gayler's drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
Produced with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
MONDAY EVENING, July 11,
First appearance of
Mr. JOS. K. EMMET,
in his great specialty of FRITZ, the German Emigrant, in Charles Gayler's triumphantly-successful Drama, in three acts, entitled
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
performed for upward of
TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS
in all the principal cities of the United States to
LARGE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES,
and pronounced by the Press and the public
THE BEST COMBINATION OF FUN AND SENSATION ON THE STAGE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
THE GREAT FAMILY RESORT OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE of the multitudinous combination, commencing at 2 o'clock.

French Wrestlers.	Admiral Dot.
Mons. D'Alste.	Little Lulu.
Mlle. Angela.	Infernal Regions.
Martinetti Troupe.	Wild Animals.
Little Nell.	1,000,000 curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THIS EVENING
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
THIRD GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON TO POUGHKEEPSIE, LANDING AT COZZENS' AND NEWBURG ONLY,
ON SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.
The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st. North River, 8:30 A. M., landing at Cozzens' and Newburg only. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., Newburg 4 P. M., Cozzens' 4:30 P. M. Arriving at New-York at 6:30 P. M.
The PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style and is provided with the finest restaurant [illegible], which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel, and at the same time enjoy the most beautiful scenery of the Hudson, embracing the Palisades, the shores of Manhattan, the broad Tappan Zee, the romantic Highlands, West Point and the beautiful hill-sides of Orange and Dutchess. The management, induced by the popularity of these excursions, have determined to place the PLYMOUTH ROCK upon this route every Sunday during the Summer, and no pains will be spared to make them the most select and enjoyable excursions of the season.
The Band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the Purser on board. Fares—To Cozzens' $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens' to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip to Cozzens', $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
JAS. FISK, Jr., President.
CHAS. B. KIMBALL, General Passenger Agent.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 4, three grand EXCURSIONS daily, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK AND RETURN, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, à la carte, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have engaged the GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken daily by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

GRAND EXCURSIONS—NORTH AND East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.
NORTH RIVER LINE.
The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.
EAST RIVER LINE.
The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock. Effective arrangements have been made in connection with the boats, so that families and respectable people generally can be assured of order and good regulations.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN Cove and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands Point and Glenwood.—The splendid steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, on SUNDAY, July 10, at 9 A. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. Returning, leaves Roslyn at 3:15 P. M.; Glenwood, 3:25 P. M.; Glen Cove, 4 P. M.; Sands Point, 4:20 P. M.; Great Neck, 4:40 P. M.; Whitestone, 4:50; arriving in New-York about 6 P. M.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired.
J. & E. MYERS,
Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HEARTT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Abraham Heartt, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court, at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SILAS H. KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 345 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 9, 1870.
FRANCES A. KING, Administratrix.
f11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 52 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.
mh19-law6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 195 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.
SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.
my7-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 221 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.
SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix.
je18-law6mS* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.
je4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.
my14-law6mS*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with large assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from [illegible] to $50. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 625 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

ST. LOUIS.

The Growth of the City—Lost Opportunities—Chicago's Foresight—The Wealth of the City—Building of the Bridge.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

The rapid increase of our country can scarcely be estimated by ordinary statistics. The statement that we have so many millions of people and are increasing in a certain ratio, may excite admiration and a general indefinite astonishment; but the real rapidity of our growth can only be properly estimated by an actual inspection of the cities which have sprung up as if by magic in the newer sections of the country. Here upon the banks of the great Mississippi, twelve hundred miles from the Atlantic and an equal distance from the Gulf of Mexico, stands a city which contains a greater population than New-York did forty years ago, and is further advanced in all the elements of social greatness than was the Metropolis at that day, having a greater number of commodious and imposing ware houses and counting-rooms, more avenues of travel and business open, connecting it with a wider extent of territory, and larger and more flourishing social institutions.

THE GROWTH OF ST. LOUIS.

The growth of this city was scarcely perceptible till 1840. Ages ago it was founded by the sagacity and enterprise of the French, during the era of their colossal colonial achievements. The greatness of the distance from the father-land, and the difficulty of reaching such a remote point, together with the long-continued struggles between the rival nations of France and England, prevented any rapid growth of the Louisiana colony. After the transfer of this colony to the United States, the growth of population for many years was too slow to influence this valley. Hence it resulted that, as late as 1840, St. Louis was still a village of no great size. But when the great wave of population from the Eastern States and from Europe poured into this great valley, its influence upon the growth of this city was felt. Her growth until the war was marvelous, and the territory which became tributary to her commercial enterprise was constantly enlarging. The multitude of steamers touching at her levee traded from New-Orleans upon the south to the remote north in Minnesota, and the far off regions of the Upper Missouri. The vast valley of this network of rivers seemed destined to pay tribute to the enterprise of the merchants of this city, and they reposed so securely in the confident assurance that this vast traffic was certainly theirs, that they were indifferent to the efforts made to divert it to other channels.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

The construction of railroads created a new era in the tendencies of trade. Chicago early saw the advantages she would acquire by the development of her railroad system, and gave all her strength and influence in this direction. Every iron road brought population to the section of the country of which Chicago was the center, and increased its trade; so that almost before St. Louis became aware of the fact, her northern rival had beaten her in the race. The occurrence of the war increased these tendencies. The disturbances in this neighborhood isolated St. Louis and almost cut off its trade, and thus left Chicago free to enlarge her commerce, an opportunity she was not slow to use. After the conclusion of the war the padlock which had been imposed upon this city was removed, and things returned to their natural course. St. Louis gradually regained her former elevated position, and is rapidly moving to the front.

TENURE OF PROPERTY.

One of the peculiarities impressed upon this city by its early French inhabitants is seen in the tenure of property. A large portion of the real estate of the city belongs to the estates of the old inhabitants. These have generally refused to sell, and have adhered to the system of leases. From this system it has resulted that nearly all the business houses are built upon leased ground. Whenever these leases are renewed the property is estimated at fabulous prices. A marked case of this is furnished in a large block of elegant stores now building on Fourth-street. The ground belongs to the Glasgow estate and comprises eleven lots, having a total frontage of 225 feet by a depth of 120 feet, the rear resting upon a broad alley. This piece of ground was purchased about twenty-six years ago, by Mr. GLASGOW, for $3,000. Now it is considered worth $1,000 a front foot, and is leased at that valuation, the lessees paying six per cent. annually upon the valuation; and at the expiration of the lease of thirty years, surrendering the building. In fact the two lots on the corner of St. Charles-street are leased by a dry-goods firm at an annual rental of $5,000, and the magnificent store they are erecting is to be given to the owner at the expiration of the lease. Upon the same liberal terms nearly all of the business property of the city is leased. The wonder is that any persons are to be found who are unwilling to be the owners of real estate in fee simple, and also that any persons are to be found who are so ambitious to build up the interests of landlords as to assume and fulfill such obligations, especially as this little spot does not comprise the whole frontage of the Mississippi River. But the unsophisticated observer will find in this Western region much more to surprise him, not the least of which is that notwithstanding the greatness of this country and the immense territory appropriated to the site of its numerous cities, ground appears exceedingly scarce, and that the smallest portion can only be obtained by the payment of fabulous prices.

THE FUTURE OF THE CITY.

The position of this city, at the gateway of the trade of this immense inter-continental valley, and upon the direct route to the Pacific, and one-third the distance to San Francisco, gives it a commanding importance. This is being constantly evinced by the network of railroads which the intelligent enterprise of the citizens of this State is constructing, nearly all of which have their ultimate terminus in this city. What it may become in the future, none can predict. But all anticipate for her a career of great success.

THE BRIDGE.

Work upon the bridge is progressing with regularity, although the eyes of mundane spectators behold little of it as yet, because it is entirely sub-aqueous. The work of building up these piers from the solid rock, 117 feet beneath the surface of the water, 90 feet of which are occupied by the sands deposited by the current, is a great labor. It has already cost the lives of several men, but human life, in this progressive age, is not allowed to stand in the way of the achievement of any great enterprise. When this gigantic work shall be completed, it will be a convenient means of crossing this great barrier to travel, and will increase to a wonderful degree the amount of travel and freight by all the various routes concentering here.

OCCIDENT.

Death of Commodore Robert Ritchie.

On Wednesday last, says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, of July 8, Commodore ROBT. RITCHIE, of the United States Navy, died at his residence, No. 1,116 Pine-street, in this city. Commodore RITCHIE was a native of Pennsylvania, and received his original appointment in the naval service as a citizen of this State Feb. 1, 1816. He was commissioned a Lieutenant on the 13th of January, 1825, and was assigned to the schooner *Grampus* for service in the West India Squadron in 1827. He afterward made a cruise in the Mediterranean, and for some time he was employed in enlisting recruits for the exploring expedition which set out in 1837. He was attached to the receiving-ship in this city in 1840, and from 1846 to 1847 he was on board of the frigate *Columbia*, in the Brazil Squadron. In 1850 he was on duty in the Philadelphia Navy-yard. He was commissioned a Commander on the 13th of September, 1851, and in 1853 he was placed in command of the frigate *Raritan*, in the Pacific Squadron. On the 14th of September, 1855, he was promoted to Captain, and at the breaking out of the rebellion he was in command of the steamer *Saranac*, in the Pacific Squadron. His commission as Commodore was dated July 16, 1862. In 1867 he was assigned to special service. Commander RITCHIE was highly esteemed both in and out of the navy, and he leaves many warm friends to mourn his loss.

A Foolhardy Experiment and the Result—A Man and Horse Killed.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, July 8.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday morning, near Fleming Station, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. It was the result of sheer recklessness. About 7 o'clock BALSER WILKE, driver for Messrs. RIDDLE & PUGH, of the Acid Works, was driving along the road near the station, in company with another man. WILKE wanted to cross the track, but was warned by his companion not to make the attempt, as the express train was due at that moment. He persisted, however, and the adviser jumped from the vehicle, leaving the driver to go it alone. WILKE continued on his course, but lost his life. Just as he was on the track the Wheeling express rounded the curve in the road, and in the next instant the wagon was demolished, one of the horses thrown to one side and killed, and the driver run over and cut almost to pieces. The remains were dragged some distance before the train could be stopped. It is said the usual signals were given by the engineer on the locomotive, who was prevented from seeing the wagon on the track on account of the curve in the road at that place.

The remains were taken to the Acid Works and word sent to the Coroner, but at last accounts he had not held an inquest.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

Drowning of Mr. James W. Lingard, the Actor—His Troubles, Trials and Final Desperation.

Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES that fears were entertained that Mr. JAMES W. LINGARD, the theatrical manager and actor, had committed suicide. The supposition proved correct, as the body of the man found in the North River, near Bank-street, on Thursday, was yesterday identified as that of Mr. LINGARD. The remains were removed to the Morgue, and subsequently surrendered to the relatives, who handed them over to an undertaker.

It is now supposed that Mr. LINGARD leaped from one of the piers near where his body was recovered. The motive for his seeking a suicidal death appears to have been pecuniary and domestic difficulties.

Mr. LINGARD was forty-seven years of age, a native of England, and well known in theatrical circles as the manager of the New Bowery Theater, which was destroyed by fire in 1866. He was at one time a member of the company in BARNUM'S old Museum, and achieved considerable reputation by the performance of the character of *Uncle Tom* in Mrs. STOWE'S drama, and in the year 1858 assumed the management of the Old Bowery Theater with GEORGE L. FOX, the comedian. They then leased the New Bowery Theater, which was built for them by Judge WHITING, from the materials of the old Broadway Theater, which was pulled down in 1860. Mr. LINGARD was well known on the East Side by his rendition of the character of *Blueskin*, in the "Jack Sheppard" drama, and other characters. When the theater was burned down, in 1866, Mr. LINGARD was sole lessee, Mr. FOX having secured the Old Bowery, and as he was wholly uninsured, he became a ruined man. Since then the deceased endeavored to enter business, and leased the Theater Comique for a few weeks, where he sank the funds secured to him by benefits and his friends. That failure completed Mr. LINGARD'S misfortunes, and he lost all hope. His domestic troubles were of comparatively recent and unexplained origin, and they probably disheartened him so much that he sought relief in death.

Excursion of the Eleventh Regiment to Albany and Troy.

Next Monday, the Eleventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. HENRY LUX, will make an excursion to Albany and Troy, returning the next day. On Monday the regiment will parade in heavy marching order. The line will be formed at the regimental armory. Field and staff officers will report, mounted, to the Colonel at the same time and place. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music report to the Adjutant ten minutes before formation. Capt. FRED. KLOUZ will be officer of the day. Lieut. H. RING officer of the guard. They will report to Col. HENRY LUX for instructions. Commandants of companies will each detail one corporal and two privates for guard duty, who will report to the Sergeant-Major upon arrival on the boat.

Ordnance-Sergeant H. ENGEL will allot four suitable men to take charge of the artillery, and he is to be held responsible for the proper discharge of their duty. Quartermaster A. E. GEORGI will see to the baggage of the officers and guests of the regiment, and make requisition upon the Commissary-General of Ordnance for a gun and ammunition therefor. The regiment will march direct, headed by invited guests and ex-members, to the steamer *Rip Van Winkle*, which has been chartered for the occasion. Upon the arrival at Albany, the regiment will be received by the Twenty-Fifth Regiment, Col. FRED. ANDES, and a squadron of cavalry, Capt. SCHWARTZMAN, and make a parade at the capital.

Heavy Burglary in East Orange, N. J.—Two Thousand Dollars Lost.

Mr. H. C. MEYER, of Grove-street, East Orange, N. J., left his house about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, for the purpose of attending church. During his absence the dwelling was entered and robbed of its most valuable contents. The burglars took a large box of silver-ware and jewelry belonging to a neighbor named BOYCE. The articles were the wedding presents of Mrs. BOYCE, and were left there for safe keeping during the temporary absence of Mr. and Mrs. BOYCE. Mr. MEYER lost a gold repeater worth $400, and his wife a handsome gold chain and other valuables. The entire loss cannot fall far short of $2,000. The box containing the silver-ware, &c., was afterward found, having been thrown under a tree. A servant girl seeing a man in the house gave the alarm, and the box being heavy was abandoned. Detectives are after the burglars.

Temperance Entertainment.

A select company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the residence of Mrs. Dr. CRAMPTON, No. 334 East Fourth-street, last evening, at an entertainment given by Manhattan Division, No. 16, Sons of Temperance, in honor of Mr. ELLIOTT A. HOMEWORTH, Past Worthy Patriarch, previous to his departure for California. Several persons prominently identified with the temperance cause were present on the occasion. Among the guests were: Misses Addie Sares, Sarah Johnston, McGregor, Milligan, Rev. Mr. Angel, Rev. Mr. Seymour, Mrs. Dr. Crampton, Grand Worthy Patriarch Merritt, Mrs. and Miss Hauseworth, Messrs. Kingsland, Young, Hoagland, Pratt and R. J. Johnston. The Division presented a silver-mounted pistol to Mr. HOMEWORTH.

Fatal Result of a Brutal Assault.

THEOPHILUS VATH was arrested, on Tuesday last, on a charge of having kicked MARY HUGHES, a young girl, down a flight of stairs, at No. 52 Sheriff-street, seriously injuring her and an infant she had in her arms at the time the brutal assault was made. When arraigned at the Police Court, he had no other excuse than that the children in the house annoyed him, and he was held in $300 bail to answer. As it was not supposed that either the girl or the infant had received fatal injuries. The infant indeed, apparently recovered from the effects of the fall, but yesterday it was taken suddenly ill and shortly died. As it was presumed that the death was the result of internal injuries caused by VATH, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and an inquest will be held by Coroner KEENAN.

Custom-House Statistics.

The principal imports at this port during the month of May, were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Salt	4,555,700	$15,519
Silks and dress goods		1,077,731
Sugar, brown	62,374,973 lbs.	2,861,679
Sugar, refined	446 lbs.	30
Molasses	1,929,099 gals.	470,936
Tea	8,039,426 lbs.	2,281,698
Tobacco	346,963 lbs.	148,096
Cigars	44,164 m.	144,693
Spirits in casks	91,955 gals.	73,235
Spirits in bottles	4,179 doz.	11,733
Wine in casks	778,830 gals.	301,896
Wine in bottles	45,710 doz.	145,190
Coal	2,789 tons.	5,650
Coffee	12,867,030 lbs.	1,332,780

The aggregate exports during the month amounted to $14,181,253.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railroad.

As the train No. 2 on the Erie Road, due at Paterson at 8:50 P. M., yesterday, was approaching the trestle-bridge, a quarter of a mile west of Hohokus, the engineer caught sight of three persons on the bridge just ahead. He at once whistled "brakes down," and two of the men stepped off the track, but the third was caught by the cow-catcher, and thrown twenty feet in the air and off the bridge. He was instantly killed. The accident having occurred in Bergen County, the remains are now awaiting an inquest from a Coroner of that county. The three persons were a father and his two sons, the youngest being killed. No names are reported yet.

Affray Among Females.

MARY BROWN, a colored woman thirty-five years of age, living at No. 3 Mechanics'-alley, was attacked last evening by SUSAN JOHNSON, also colored, who was armed with a razor, and inflicted upon her such severe wounds that she was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a precarious condition.

Extensive Fire at Melrose.

The dwelling of FRANK HOPPER, in Denman-street, Melrose, was discovered to be on fire between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Officer RICE gave immediate alarm and the firemen responded promptly, but before the flames could be subdued, the house in which the fire originated, also one on each side of it, were entirely consumed. One of the latter belonged to JOHN STONE and the other to EDWARD YOUNG. All three houses were partially insured. A boy about twelve years old, the son of Mr. YOUNG, jumped from the third-story window to a piazza below in order to save his life, and fortunately escaped serious injury, and a child which had been left in an upper story of one of the houses was rescued by a young girl, who risked her own life to save it. Some suppose that the fire was the act of an incendiary, but it is believed that a barrel of lime, which Mr. HOPPER had obtained to use in an enlargement of his accommodations, got wet and set fire to the barrel, and communicated with some shavings lying near it.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A writ of *certiorari* was sued out in the Supreme Court, and Dr. MICHAEL A. A. WOLF was brought up, yesterday, and a reduction of bail asked on the ground that the amount fixed is excessive. The doctor, it will be remembered, was arrested recently, charged with a very grave outrage upon two young females. The amount of bail required by the examining magistrate was $10,000, which amount has not been forthcoming, and hence the doctor has remained in prison. His counsel now ask to have the bail reduced to $5,000. Judge BRADY said that the Judge who fixed the bail was more conversant with such matters than he was, and he did not, therefore, feel like interfering, but if counsel insisted upon it, he would take the papers and examine them. The documents were accordingly submitted.

At noon, yesterday, Officers SHEA and BOUR, of the Fourteenth Precinct, found MAGGIE CAMPBELL, of No. 113 Sullivan-street, in an unconscious state at No. 291 Elizabeth-street, and conveyed her to the Spring-street Police Station, where a physician was called to examine her, who stated that she was suffering from the effects of poison. She was then taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that she had taken poison, but not enough to endanger life.

The Colonel of the Ninth Regiment has presented Capt. VAN WYCK, of Company F, with a check for $500, being the amount of a prize offered by him to the company that should enlist the greatest number of men between the 14th of April and July 1. The number of recruits obtained by this company within this time was fifty-nine. Company E secured forty-seven, the next highest number.

The public opening of the Morning Star Hall, No. 130 West Twenty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by the Morning Star Sunday-school, takes place next Sunday, at 2 P. M. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn. Rev. E. B. CLEGHORN, and Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH. PHILIP PHILLIPS will sing on the occasion.

ANGELO B. CASEY and GEORGE M. CASEY, brothers, in the employ of FORD & MULFORD, manufacturing jewelers, at No. 34 Maiden-lane, were arrested, last evening, by Detectives RADFORD and McCORD, of the Central Police, upon a charge of having stolen gold cuttings valued at $3,000 from their employers, at various times. They confessed that they had taken and disposed of cuttings to the amount of $2,000 since December last. They were locked up at the Central Police Office, and will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Yesterday Detectives TILLY and KIEMS, of the Central Police, arrested Mme. DE BRISE, alias Mrs. Amelia Armstrong, of No. 154 East Twenty-eighth-street, on a charge of having committed an abortion upon KATE HULTY, of No. 170 Claremont-avenue, Brooklyn. Information of the case came from Chief of Police CAMPBELL, who sent word to Superintendent JOURDAN that he had in custody one HARRY RUSSELL as having been concerned in the crime, but that the woman who actually committed it was the one above-named.

JOHN WILLIAMS, of No. 18 Roosevelt-street, charged JOHN KELLY, of No. 53 Mulberry-st., at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, with having cut him with a knife, on the 4th. KELLY made a counter-charge against WILLIAMS of felonious assault and battery, saying that WILLIAMS bit a part of the deponent's nose. Justice SCOTT held both in default of $300 bail each.

LOUIS or LUDWIG GROTRIAN, a Hoboken car conductor, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of having embezzled about $800 from the Magistrate's Court at Swann, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, while acting as clerk, was held by Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, for extradition by the North German Union.

EMANUEL CARR, a compositor, residing at No. 7 Great Jones-street, pleaded guilty to the accusation of having stolen, on the 27th of April last, a quantity of books worth $69, the property of HENRY H. HALL and CHAS. B. SOMERBY, of No. 7 Great Jones-street. Justice COX, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, held the accused to answer at the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,000.

Prof. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., will preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 3½ P. M., at which time JOHN McWILLIAMS and WM. NEELY will be ordained to the office of ruling elders in the congregation.

FANNY WILLIAMS, of No. 169 Greene-street, appeared before Justice COX at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and charged FANNY REILLY, the mistress of the house, with having struck the deponent on the head with a pitcher. The delinquent was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

ELIZABETH JOHNSON and MARY WILLIS, both living at No. 132 West Thirty-third-street, quarreled, last evening, and the latter dashed a pail-full of boiling water over her antagonist, scalding her severely about the head, face and breast. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station.

THOMAS QUIGLEY, who lives in Thirty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue, last evening fell from the front platform of a Madison-avenue car when it was between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BERNARD GRIMES, of No. 23 Allen-street, while handling a loaded pistol last evening, was severely burned about the eyes by powder in consequence of its accidental discharge.

JOHN TAYLOR, eight years of age, of No. 103 Park-street, fell from a raft at Pier No. 30, East River, yesterday, into the water and was drowned. The body was recoverd and the Coroner notified.

DAVID McGOWAN, eleven years of age, last evening fell from the fire-escape on the third story of No. 494 West Nineteenth-street, to the yard, and received severe injuries.

To the German Legal Aid Society, in this City, Mr. S. HERZBERG, President, applications in sixty-eight law cases were made during June.

The collections made by the German Hospital Aid Society, of this City, for the benefit of that institution, during June, amounted to $395 35.

KATE McCUNE, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. ANN BOLEN, at No. 153 Elm-street, was sent to Bellevue Hospital under arrest by Coroner FLYNN, on a charge of murdering her new-born infant by throwing it into a vault.

The Young Men's Christian Association hold their monthly meeting on Monday, when delegates from the late Convention at Indianapolis will address the audience.

BROOKLYN.

The United German Riflemen's Societies, of Long Island, seven in number, will hold a three days' shooting festival, commencing on Monday, the 11th inst., at the Myrtle-avenue Park, Williamsburg, where a new large shooting alley has been erected.

The owners of the barks *Plata* and *Marx* made application to Dr. COCHRAN, Health Officer, yesterday, for permits to unload at the Erie docks, but he refused on the ground that they had not clean bills of health.

Police Commissioners BRIGGS and VAN ANDEN, met yesterday afternoon at the headquarters, to hear charges against policemen for neglect of duty or violation of law. The only case of importance presented was that of JOHN HICKEY against Officers MORRELL and THOMPSON, of the Eighth Precinct, whom he charged with entering his house and assaulting him in an unlawful manner. It was, however, shown that Mr. HICKEY had been disturbing the neighborhood, and that the officers, while they had clubbed him to some extent, were justified in their actions.

CHARLES VORTEY, who was arrested on the 30th of June for forging a check on STEIN BROS., livery-stable keepers at No. 193 Washington-street, on being brought up yesterday before Justice WALSH, was charged by Mr. STONE, of the Eastern District, with having obtained $350 from him on a check purporting to be signed by ALGER & CO., of Williamsburg. In view of that, examination was postponed until Monday.

BENJAMIN McMAHON was arrested yesterday, for stealing from the store of MARY LAMB, at No. 165 Degraw-street, $125. It appeared that he had visited plaintiff's house on the previous evening in company with a friend, and, while MARY and the friend were holding friendly converse, committed the larceny. He was locked up.

The Nineteenth Ward Democrats, among whom such a lively fight occurred a week ago when an attempt was made at organization, seem to have settled their difficulties by mutual concession. Last evening they held a meeting, presided over by Justice VOORHIES, and elected officers for the ensuing season.

The Common Council Assessment Committee talk of laying an assessment of $150,000 on Fourth-avenue, to defray the expenses of paving, grading and general improvement. These have determined to tax Hamilton-avenue for the same purposes to the extent of $70,000.

Yesterday afternoon three unknown men entered the paint store of S. P. RICHARDSON, at No. 182 Fulton-avenue, and after maneuvering for some time departed, taking with them, it was afterward discovered, $300 from the till.

A boy named LOUIS MANTON, residing at No. 9 Scholes-street, about 8 o'clock last night, was run over and killed instantly by one of the South-side railroad cars, at the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway.

At 7½ o'clock last night, while the workmen were raising the central arch of the roof of the new church at the corner of Murray-street and Lafayette-avenue, a guy parted and the arch, 12 feet wide by 46 high, fell to the ground.

The discharge certificates to which the old volunteer firemen are entitled, have been prepared by the Department, and will be issued at an early day.

A new bell, weighing 916 pounds, was placed in the tower of Plymouth Church yesterday.

LONG ISLAND.

Thursday a boy in the employ of THOS. McDERMOTT, of Whitestone, newspaper agent, was put off one of the Flushing trains by Conductor COVERT for refusing to pay his fare. Shortly after Mr. COVERT had retired for the night he was called up by a man stating that he was wanted at the depot at College Point. He immediately dressed and started with his informer for the depot. On the way he noticed that the man seemed excited and tried to get behind him, but thinking something was wrong he kept the man ahead. Just as they arrived at the depot, the man suddenly turned, confronted COVERT, and presented a loaded revolver at his head, at the same time asking to know why he had put his boy from the train. COVERT argued with the man, and after a while the latter was quieted. Yesterday morning as COVERT was counting tickets in the smoking-car, having just passed through the train, the same man, who proved to be McDERMOTT, again confronted him, more excited than ever, and drew his revolver, saying that he would shoot him. He was disarmed by some of the passengers, arrested and locked up.

Bishop LITTLEJOHN will administer the holy rite of confirmation at Zion Church, Little Neck, to-morrow afternoon. The service is to commence at 4 o'clock.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Commissioners in the matter of laying out and opening the Midland-avenue in the towns of Yonkers and East Chester, have awarded a contract to Mr. D. C. HOCKEY to erect a substantial stone bridge over the Sprain River at a cost of $10,000.

Justice HENRY FULLEN, of Morrisania, while taking a ride on Thursday afternoon was thrown from his wagon and had his collar-bone and four ribs broken.

The shoe-store of Mr. JAMES PAGE, in First-street, Mount Vernon, was entered by burglars on Thursday night and robbed of property valued at upward of $100.

A colored military company was lately organized in Jersey City, named the Lincoln Guard, but there being another Lincoln Guard, the colored soldiers have changed the name of their organization to that of the Wilson Guards, in honor of Senator HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBERT BENTLY, an inmate of the Newark Almshouse, committed suicide at about 11 o'clock Thursday night by cutting his throat with a razor. BENTLY was about fifty-five years of age, and had abscesses in his side, which gave him great pain. He had attempted the act before. He has been in the Almshouse about four weeks, and sent to his wife a few days ago for his shaving utensils, among other things, and she unwittingly furnished him with a razor, with which he took his life.

The inquest over the remains of GEORGE TRIPP, who was killed at Chatham Station, was continued, yesterday, before Coroner CRANE, of Hoboken. The testimony showed that the deceased was killed while standing on the track watching an eastern bound train, when a western train came along and ran over him. The inquest was commenced by Justice WHITE two or three days ago, in the absence of the Coroner.

The telegraph operator at Sharon Station, in New-Jersey, attempting to get on an engine on Thursday morning, missed his foothold and fell under the wheel. The engine passed over him, cutting off one leg. There was little hope of his recovery at last accounts.

Several well-known gentlemen of Elizabeth and vicinity made an excursion down the Elizabeth River on Thursday, partly for pleasure and partly to view the obstacles to navigation existing in the river and devise measures for improving the channel. The Mayor and City Council of Elizabeth accompanied the expedition. A meeting was organized, the Mayor presiding, and it was resolved to petition the city authorities to appropriate $10,000 for the deepening and widening of the river. As it is now, the river is very narrow and full of mud, and the channel is very intricate. It was the opinion of all present that the interests of Elizabeth demanded an immediate improvement of the channel.

The Jersey City Turnverein met at their hall on Thursday night, for their regular semi-annual meeting and to elect officers. The following officers were chosen: President, C. H. Stier; Vice-President, J. Miller; Recording Secretary, E. Koch; Corresponding Secretary, A. Schlogel; Treasurer, C. Harse; Master of Gymnastics, first, G. Krippendon; second, L. Langdon; Janitors, L. J. Durr and A. Stacke.

The Democratic Aldermen of Newark, who now have one majority in the Board, met last night in caucus to make up a slate for the remaining city officers, which were not filled at the last meeting of the Board.

MICHAEL FORD was complained against before Justice LOGAN, of the Fourth District, Jersey City, for abusing his wife and family in a most outrageous manner. A warrant for his arrest was at once issued by the Justice.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Lieut. James H. Dayton has been detached from the *Miantonomoh*, and ordered to the *Plymouth*.

The special orders assigning Capt. Henry Clayton, of the Seventeenth Infantry, to duty at the War Department, will be continued in force until Oct. 1, 1870.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 8.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened flat and closed firmer and higher. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11¾ A. M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
Consols for account	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜@92¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89⅝	90	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	89⅞	89⅞	90⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89½	89⅝	89⅞
U. S. 10-40s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	114½	114	113¾
Erie Railroad shares	19	18¾	18¾
At. & Gt. W. R. R. shares	27½	....	27½

PARIS, July 8.—The Bourse opened a shade firmer, at 70f. 35c. for Rentes, and closed a shade firmer at 70f. 50c. for Rentes.

LONDON, July 8.—TALLOW, 45s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Common RESIN firmer at 5s. 9d.@6s. ℔ cwt.; fine RESIN firm at 16s. ℔ cwt. SUGAR, afloat, active and firm.

LONDON, July 8.—LINSEED-OIL closed firmer at £31 15s.@£32 ℔ ton.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—COTTON opened steady and closed quiet; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 9¾d., and Middling Orleans at 10d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 65,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export and 6,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 574,000 bales, of which 315,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 40,000 bales were American. The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 464,000 bales, of which 95,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 3d. ℔ cental for California White, and 8s. 6d. for No. 2 Red. Western CORN heavy; No. 2 Mixed, 30s. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 15,000 quarters, of which 10,000 were American. PROVISIONS—Lard heavy. Beef firm at 111s. Cheese quiet at 64s. Bacon quiet and steady. PRODUCE—Tallow 44s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, July 8.—COTTON opened quiet for stock on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 116f.

ANTWERP, July 8.—PETROLEUM opened firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 8.—FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales 1,500 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7@$7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 50@$8 75 for Double Extra; all but one mill are selling at the outside quotations. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 27. CORN dull; sales 2,700 bushels No. 2 at 98c. OATS quiet; Canadian held at 67c. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for bolted, and $2 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuff, $24@$25; Middling, $28@$32, ℔ ton, as to quality. Canal FREIGHTS on Wheat 7c., Corn and Rye 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 68, ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—107,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,591,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—10,300 bushels Wheat, 2,692,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominally lower; sales at 18c½.@19c. ROPE, 8½c. BAGGING, 30c. FLOUR dull; Fall Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Treble Extra, $6 25. WHEAT firm; No. 3 at 90c.; No. 2 old Fall, $1 08; No. 2 New, $1 12½; Choice, $1 25@$1 30. CORN advanced 2c.@3c.; Mixed, 86c.@88c.; Yellow, 89½c.@91c.; White, 95c.@$1 05. OATS firm at 57c.@58c. WHISKY opened at $1 03, and closed at 99c.@$1. PROVISIONS quiet; PORK, $30; Dry Salted Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear rib, 16½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c. HAMS, 24c. for Canvassed. LARD dull at 15½c.@16c. for tierce; 17¼c. for keg. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 9,500 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, July 8.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged, almost nominal. WHEAT firm at $1 04½@$1 04¾ for No. 2; during the afternoon fairly active at $1 05½, seller, last half of July. CORN easier at 81c.@81¼c. for No. 2; during the afternoon dull at 81c., seller, July. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, 47½c. RYE dull at 79c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominally 90c.@95c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 94½c.@95c. PROVISIONS steady and unchanged. Live HOGS active at $8 25@$8 90 for Common to Choice. CATTLE firm, steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 171,000 bushels Wheat, 194,000 bushels Corn, 19,600 bushels Oats, 5,000 Hogs. Freights dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 126,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 92,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bushels. Corn, 55,000 bushels. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Moderate inquiry, with few sales, on strictly private terms, of No. 2 Spring and Red Winter. CORN dull; small lots No. 2 Western sold at 90c.; Racine at 84½c.; Toledo, 83c.; Rejected Western, 84c. OATS inactive and nominally 56½c.@57c. RYE nominally 95c. BARLEY scarce and nominal. PORK steady at $29 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD dull, 17c. HIGHWINES nominally $1 02 at retail. Canal FREIGHTS firm and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—COTTON dull; Middling nominally 19¾c. FLOUR quiet and steady, with light sales to local trade; Extras, $6@$6 75; Superfines, $5@$5 75. WHEAT unchanged; New Red at $1 27@$1 60 for damp to choice do.; White, $1 50@$1 70 for good to choice; no sales; Pennsylvania nominal at $1 40; small sales of Good Western at $1 30. CORN steady; receipt light; small sales; White, $1 20; Yellow, $1 05@$1 10. OATS dull at 60c.@64c. Mess PORK quiet at $30 75@$31. BACON active and advancing; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; Clear Rib, 17⅞c.@17¾c. LARD quiet at 16½c.@17c. WHISKY flat at 99c.@$1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands at 20½c. FLOUR without decided change; Superfine, $5 25@$5 37½; Fancy, $7@$8 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT less active; Pennsylvania Red, $1 45; Indiana, $1 36@$1 38. CORN very quiet; State and Southern Yellow, $1 07@$1 08; Yellow Western, $1 06; Mixed do., $1@$1 02. OATS steady; State, 63c.@64c.; Western, 60c. COFFEE unchanged. SUGAR—Sales 150 hhds. at 9⅛c.@9½c. for Refining, 9¾c.@10½c. for Grocery grades. MOLASSES dull. PORK and LARD unchanged. PETROLEUM, less doing; Crude, 18¾c.; Refined, 27⅛c. WHISKY dull at 97c.@98c.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—FLOUR unchanged, with a fair demand. WHEAT scarce, and in demand at $1 25; held at $1 30. CORN firm, with a light supply, at 86c.@88c. for Mixed; White, 90c.@91c. OATS firm at 55c.@60c. RYE steady at 98c. BARLEY dull at $1@$1 15. COTTON dull, and nominally unchanged, with no demand. WHISKY dull and lower; sales 300 bbls. at 95c.@96c., the latter for iron-bound. Mess PORK dull and neglected; held at $30. LARD nominally unchanged. Bulk MEATS firm and quiet at 12c. for Shoulders; 14¾c. for Sides. BACON firm at 17½c. for Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS quiet and unchanged. EXCHANGE dull and quiet.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE quiet and steady. CORN dull and heavy. OATS unchanged, with sales of Extra White State at 75c., and No. 2 do. at 70c. CATTLE dull; receipts, 4,573 head; average quality better than that of last week; quotations ¼c. less than Saturday; Common and Medium show reduction of ¼c.@½c.; the range is 7¾c.@8¾c. Milch Cows dull. SHEEP, ¼c.@¾c. lower, and LAMBS, 1c. lower. SHEEP, 4c.@5¼c. for common to fair; 5¼c.@7c. for fair to extra. LAMBS, 6c.@7c. for common to fair; 8c.@10c. for fair to extra.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—BAGGING—Two-pound Kentucky Hemp, 29½c.@30c. FLAX, 30c.@31c.; common, 18½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN, $1 08. COTTON dull at 18¾c. WHEAT, $1 15@$1 25. OATS, 65c.@66c. RYE, 98c. PROVISIONS active and firm. PORK, $30. BACON, 13¾c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¾c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 12¾c. for Shoulders; 15¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16¼c. for Clear Sides. HAMS, 22c.@22½c. WHISKY, 98c. TOBACCO firm; sales 239 hhds. at $5 25@$7 50 for Frosted to Lugs; $7 75@$36 50 for Low Leaf to Medium.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5@$5 10; Double Extra, $5 12; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6 25. CORN firmer; Mixed, $1 10@$1 15; White, $1 15@$1 25. OATS firmer at 62c.@64c. BRAN, $1 05@$1 07½. HAY, $22. PORK firm at $30 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. HAMS, 23c.@23½c. LARD—Refined Tierce, 16½c.@16¾c.; Keg, 18¾c.; other qualities dull. SUGAR higher; prime 12c.@12¼c. MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged. STERLING, 122¼@122½; New-York sight ¾ premium. GOLD, 111⅜.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 641 bales; stock, 60,198 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,643 bales; coastwise, 245 bales; total, 2,888 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,451 bales; to Bremen, 650 bales; to Malaga, 400 bales; to Barcelona, 616 bales; to France, 3,046 bales; coastwise, 3,340 bales; sales, 6,350 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; sales, 510 bales; receipts, 146 bales; exports, coastwise, 877 bales; stock, 5,772 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,255 bales; coastwise, 27 bales; total, 1,282 bales; add to the receipts of the week 1,075 bales which were previously received but not counted; exports, coastwise, 2,145 bales; sales, 1,055 bales.

TOLEDO, July 8.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady and quiet; No. 1 Red, $1 29½; No. 2 Red, $1 25. CORN dull, with no sales; bid 87½c. for No. 2. OATS quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 8,500 bushels; Oats, 2,800 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 2,200 bushels.

MEMPHIS, July 8.—COTTON firm and quiet at 18½c.; receipts, 108 bales; exports, 31 bales; receipts of the week, 521 bales; exports of the week, 940 bales; stock, 11,000 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5. CORN, 95c.@$1 03. OATS, 55c.@56c., in store. PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Sides, 17¼c.@18½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 8.—COTTON in light demand; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; Sea Island, 27c.@55c.; sales, 336 bales; receipts, 404 bales; exports coastwise, 1,652 bales; stock, 8,755 bales Uplands and 314 bales Sea Islands; receipts of the week, 1,840 bales; exports of the week, coastwise, 3,130 bales; sales, 600 bales.

GALVESTON, July 8.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 16c.; sales, 80 bales; receipts, 63 bales; exports, to Bremen, 546 bales; stock, 10,322 bales; receipts of the week, 484 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,823 bales; to the Continent, 1,786 bales; coastwise, 2,117 bales; sales, 230 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 8.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 94 bales; stock, 20,019 bales; receipts of the week, 456 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,922 bales; to the Continent, 1,481 bales; coastwise, 1,491 bales; sales, 2,450 bales.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 14 for No. 1; $1 09 for No. 2. CORN nominal. RYE nominal. FREIGHTS dull at 5c.@5½c. to Buffalo and Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 43,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bushels Wheat.

NORFOLK, Va., July 8.—COTTON nominal; Low Middling, 17¼c.; receipts, 267 bales; stock, 1,572 bales; receipts of the week, 592 bales; exports coastwise, 353 bales; sales, 315 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—COTTON dull and tending downward; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts of the week, 51 bales; coastwise, 95 bales; total, 146 bales; exports coastwise, 500 bales; sales, 1,219 bales; stock, 3,009 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 8.—COTTON opened quiet and closed dull and nominal; sales, 135 bales; receipts 11 bales; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales of the week, 1,294 bales; receipts of the week, 220 bales; stock, 6,067 bales.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—WHEAT—nothing doing; held at $1 28 for No. 1 Red; $1 27 bid; No. 2, $1 25. CORN firm at 92c. for No. 1; 90c. for No. 2. OATS in good demand at 58c. PETROLEUM quiet and steady; Refined, 23¾c.; Crude, $5 25.

BOSTON, July 8.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 20¾c.@20½c.; net receipts of the week, 455 bales; coastwise, 1,760 bales; total, 2,215 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

DETROIT, July 8.—WHEAT dull and lower, at $1 46 bid for Extra; $1 35 for No. 1; $1 27 for Amber; Regular nominally $1 25. OATS declining; State, 56c.; Western, 54c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 8.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 18c.; receipts of the week, 25 bales; exports, coastwise, 74 bales; stock, 450 bales.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 24 bales.

[Advertisement.]

How wonderful are the devices of man!—Take, for illustration, KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway. With what interest, energy and indomitable perseverance has he established himself as the leader of the hatting interest of America. He is without a successful competitor. Such examples may well fill us with reverential awe, and teach us where to buy our hats.

Weather Report.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	74
Halifax	—	Cloudy	68
Portland	S. E.	Raining	68
Boston	N. W.	Raining	71
New-York	W. S. W.	Raining	70
Philadelphia	S. W.	Raining	78
Washington	S. E.	Cloudy	72
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Raining	71
Richmond	E.	Clear	82
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	83
Savannah	S. E.	Clear	86
Augusta	W. S. W.	Clear	81
Oswego	N. W.	Cloudy	68
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	70
Pittsburg	W.	Cloudy	73
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	64
Louisville	N. W.	Cloudy	75
Mobile	N.	Clear	82
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	85
Key West	S. W.	Clear	85
Havana	—	Clear	84

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Maine	July 9	New-York	Bremen.
Helvetia	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	July 9	New-York	Havre.

FOR SAN DOMINGO CITY.

Tybee	July 9	New-York	San Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

For Europe via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Main*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, pier at the foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 1½ P. M. For Ireland only via Queenstown, by the *City of Brooklyn*, 11 A. M. For France via Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah—C. W. Higgins, Mrs. Mary Ryan, Miss A. Tounley, Dr. J. Koch, M. L. Sperry, W. A. Rooks, A. W. Bell, J. C. Bruyn, H. P. Miller, Mrs. Clifton, Mrs. Barker, P. C. Roteresau, wife and infant, Geo. Mutart, J. Kingsland, Miss Ada Niles, Mrs. C. Danenberg, A. B. Niles, G. R. Niles, and 9 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:37 | Sun sets....7:33 | Moon sets....1:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.4:06 | Gov. Island.4:55 | Hell Gate....6:17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ships Celestial Empire, Taylor, London, E. D. Morgan & Sons; Goshen, Baetger, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.

Barks Charles E. Moody, Abbott, Para, B. J. Wenberg; Harvey Booth, Chase, London, J. E. Ward & Co.; Maggie McNeil, Smith, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Alice Tarlton, Crane, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton; Wanderer, Sheahey, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Trial, Leach, Hoelva, M. K. Wilson & Co.

Schrs. H. V. Crandall, Pettis, Windsor, Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; D. W. Saunders, Murray, Georgetown, S. C., J. Smith & Co.; Game Cock, McKeison, Halifax, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool June 21, via Queenstown 22d, and Boston July 7, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah July 5, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Josephine, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Day, Ponce, P. R. June 25, with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.; vessel to G. A. Phillips & Collins. Sailed in company with brig Rising Sun for New-Haven.

Bark Lizzie, Cummins, (of Nassau,) Petersen, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fischer; vessel to John Cummins. Had light S. W. winds for first 8 ds., and then light N. E. winds and fogs. Left brig Manlius ldg. to sail in 7 ds. for New-York.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and from Belize, Hon., 15 ds., with mdse. to Josiah Jex.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Miller, St. Jago de Cuba 14 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Celeste, (of Halifax,) Fullerton, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to master.

Bark Princesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Vernon, St. Croix 11 ds., with sugar, &c., and 3 passengers to Roche Bros. & Coffey. Left no American vessels.

Bark Triumph, (of Portland,) Cheney, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to C. O'Callaghan—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Maddelina, (Ital.,) Paturzo, Palermo 73 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Came the Northern passage, and had light S. W. winds and calms; passed Gibraltar May 27.

Brig Emily Comer, Thompson, Savana la Mar 17 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Left no vessels.

Brig John Sherwood, Berry, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Brig Annie Vail, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Grant, Demerara 16 ds., with sugar to George A. Philips & Collins.

Brig Eliza, (of Digby, N. S.,) Crowell, Barbadoes 23 ds., with sugar to George A. Philips & Collins.

Brig Excelsior, Mayer, of and from Bermuda 4½ ds., with produce to Duncan McColl.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Marston, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig American Union, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Has had light winds and fogs on the passage.

Brig Henry and Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince, 12 ds., with coffee to H. Becker. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Calsow, Stesow, (N. G.,) Ruggensach, Rio Janeiro, 50 ds., with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the equator June 6, in long. 39.

Brig Devonshire, Masters, of and from Bermuda, 6 ds., with produce to Peniston & Co.

Brig Henry Trowbridge, Leighton, Matanzas, 8 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Dauntless, (of Arbroath,) Boyle, Rio Janeiro, May 11, with coffee to Andrew Lindsey.

Schr. Frank Atwood, (of Boston,) Higgins, Cat Island 6 ds., with fruit to Montell & Barto.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine,) Hutchinson, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe, vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. C. & M. Rogers, Mott, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson & Co. Had fine weather to Hatteras, and since light winds and calms.

Schr. Kalmar, (of East Machias,) Lambert, Yabacoa, P. R., 11 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.; vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Vraie, Mason, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co., vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Sunny South, Sterling, Norfolk, with produce to Waddy & Saunders.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Eleuthera, 6 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Eva H. Lewis, Lewis, Eleuthera, 6 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Ridgewood, Derickson, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Elsworth, Georgetown, D. C., 8th inst. off Barnegat, carried away mainsail.

Schr. Mary W. Hupper, Gilman, Pensacola 11 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Fleetwing, Evans, Cat Island 9 ds., with fruit to F. T. Montell & Bartow.

Schr. Gilson Carman, Dunbar, Cape Sable, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Thos. J. Frazier, Madge, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to Dolloe, Potter & Co.

Schr. Adalina Townsend, Risley, Georgetown, D. C., for Port Morris.

Schr. William F. Phelps, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. H. Woodward, Woodward, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. John Snow, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Geo. W. Crouch, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. B. Hays, Barber, Elizabethport, for Wood's Hole.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. S. Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terrill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Elizabethport, for East Dennis.

Schr. J. C. Burdett, Rogers, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Dart, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Davy, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. W. Vaughn, Cotter, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Maria G. Irish, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. C. Henry Kirk, Robinson, Potomac River.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Allen, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Stratton, McFadden, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. S. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Rhoda Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Martha J. Granger, Hope, Virginia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Bullock, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Palos, Belatty, Elizabethport, for Bath.

Schr. Maxson Rogers, Jackson, City Point, Va.

Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Doane, Alexandria.

Schr. Sunny Side, Parson, Suffolk, Va.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Virginia.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. E. Flower, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Ward, Bridgeport.

Schr. Lena, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Conner, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Yosemite, Mott, Roslyn.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. Wave, Kemble, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

Below.

Brig Cyclone, Nevius, from Cardenas.

Brig Winfield, Loring, from Matanzas.

Brig Kalmar, Lambert, from Porto Rico.

Sailed.

Ships Washington, for Antwerp; Carisbrooke Castle, for London; Republic, for Bremen; barks Robt. Hine, for Havre; Auburn, for Queenstown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 8.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, Baltimore; Saxon, Philadelphia; Glaucus, New-York; bark J. Godfrey, New-Orleans; brig Loch Lomond, Philadelphia; schrs. Nile, New-York; G. W. Kemball, New-York.

BAKER'S ISLAND, May 16, via San Francisco, July 8.—Sld. for Europe, with 3,200 tons of guano, Misenda, Borneo and Regent. On berth, Gentoo.

BOSTON, July 8.—Arr. steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool, June 28; bark Tatay, Buenos Ayres; brigs Abby, Gonaives; Montrose, Santiago de Cuba; schrs. Uber, Port-au-Prince; Amos Edwards, Mobile.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.—Sld. steamer Prometheus, Philadelphia; schr. Helena, Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 8.—The Pilot-boat Coquette, reports: Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Malacka, Callao; brig Minnie Abbie, West Indies. Passed out—Brig Mississippi, Demerara; Sld., brig Harmonie, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Sld. ship Conquest, for Cork; bark Sarita, for Callao.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 8.—Cld. bark Merrimac, St. Mary's; schr. A. J. Fabens, Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Zaza, June 20, brig Mary A. Benson and schr. E. & L. Cordery, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8.—The American yacht Sappho sailed this afternoon for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8.—The steam-ship Pennsylvania, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, July 8.—The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company's steam-ship Hammonia, from New-York June 28, touched at this port at 4½ P. M., and subsequently sailed for Hamburg via Cherbourg.

SPECIAL REDUCTION.

WE OFFER OUR SURPLUS STOCK OF

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AT A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

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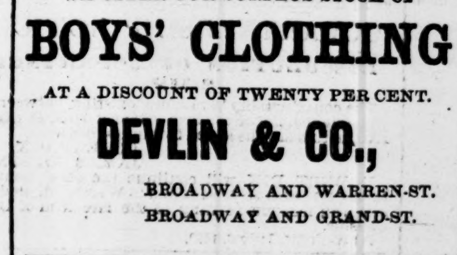

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The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

180 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—twenty-five miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 190,000, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 600,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Platt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 300 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 180 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 180 MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion are greatly in excess of our expectations, it is with pleasure that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

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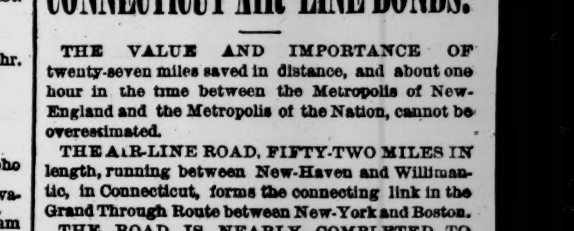

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NO. 118 MILK-ST., BOSTON.

CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS.

THE VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF twenty-seven miles saved in distance, and about one hour in the time between the Metropolis of New-England and the Metropolis of the Nation, cannot be overestimated.

THE AIR-LINE ROAD, FIFTY-TWO MILES IN length, running between New-Haven and Willimantic, in Connecticut, forms the connecting link in the Grand Through Route between New-York and Boston.

THE ROAD IS NEARLY COMPLETED TO Middletown, which is about the centre of the line.

OF THE UNFINISHED PORTION, BETWEEN Middletown and Willimantic, about twenty miles are graded, and the iron-work for bridges and viaducts is well under way.

THE UTMOST CARE IS USED IN THE CONstruction of the road, the projectors aiming to make it the most substantial, thoroughly-built, and safest road in the country.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,

SECURED BY A LIEN ON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE ROAD, present a safe, convenient, attractive, and profitable investment. They bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, payable half yearly—May and November, in New-York—FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, and FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT; are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be REGISTERED, with or without coupon attached.

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